The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2478 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

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Reported Dead Lock in the Zurich Conference.

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THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN AUSTRIA.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., arrived off Further Point at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. Her dates are four days later than those by the steamships *America* and *Etna*.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the same day with the *Indian*, and from Cork on the 18th, to which date she brings telegraphic advices from Liverpool, passed Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock last night, and arrived at her wharf about midnight. A portion of her news has been telegraphed from Cape Race.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, touched at Southampton on the 14th inst., and then proceeded on her way to Hamburg.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

The *Indian* left Liverpool at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th inst., and the *City of Washington* about an hour later.

The *Ariel* sailed from Southampton also on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool at 10½ o'clock on the evening of the 13th inst.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

On the 13th inst. a conference of the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries took place, and lasted two hours.

A courier from the Cabinet at Paris arrived on that day.

The second Austrian Plenipotentiary, Mr. Meysenbug, had not left Zurich for Vienna, as reported.

On the 15th there was a *Te Deum* in honor of the *fête* Napoleon. All the plenipotentiaries and members of the Federal Council, &c., were present.

The French Embassador, M. De Turgot, sat on the right, and the Austrian Minister on the left of the President, M. Stampflesi.

The Ministerial journal of Vienna insists, in very strong terms, on the stipulations of the Treaty of Villafranca being carried out at Paris.

The Emperor Napoleon had exhibited symptoms of annoyance at the conduct of the Court of Vienna, and recent articles in the French journals in praise of Kossuth and Garibaldi are attributed to this feeling.

On the 15th and 16th instants, the Plenipotentiaries held no formal sitting, but were engaged at festivities.

The following is from the Paris correspondent of the London *News*:

"It is quite plain that the Zurich Conference has come to a dead lock. The presumption and folly of the so-called arrangement pompously announced from Villafranca will soon be patent and confessed to all the world. Official people now affect to be quite surprised at the difficulties which broke up the meeting ere it had well got together, and sent off the second Austrian plenipotentiary, M de Meysenbug, to Vienna for further instructions. There must probably, they say, be a hitch about the Italian Confederation which meets with opposition both at Rome and Turin, and also about the restoration of the dukes; perhaps, it is said, moreover, the exact proportion of the Austrian national debt which is to be saddled upon Lombardy cannot be easily agreed upon. Why, of course these difficulties start up, and everybody except the Emperor Napoleon's flatterers saw them from the first. Austria, who to a great extent has the cards in her own hands, since the Emperor cannot very well recommence the war against her, is obstinate and insolent. She will make the most of a peace concluded hastily and from unavoidable motives, in a spirit of hostility to all the principles in support of which the war was professedly undertaken. The Vienna *Gazette*, so far from endorsing the opinion that the restoration of the Grand Dukes was only to be tolerated, or perhaps "favored" by the French Emperor, nails him to a positive engagement in that behalf. That restoration was, it says, "sanctioned by the signature of the two sovereigns, its execution guaranteed by their plighted word, and the power of the two monarchs is the sufficient assurance that the promise will be performod." The *Presse* of Vienna infers from this that the "French and Austrian armies will, if necessary, restore the dukes and organize the Italian confederation by force." There are symptoms that the French Emperor is annoyed at the present conduct of the Court of Vienna. The articles which have lately appeared here in praise of Kossuth and Garibaldi are attributed to this feeling, and I notice as a very significant fact that the grand military spectacle of the Porte St. Martin, called the *Voie Sacrée, ou les Etapes de la Guerre*, which was suspended by authority after the peace of Villafranca out of complaisance to Austria, is this evening resumed by express orders from the Emperor.

The *Indépendance Belge* thus comments upon the political situation:

One of our Paris correspondents writes that nothing is yet decided as to the text or even the spirit of the speech which the Emperor will pronounce on the 14th. It is greatly to be desired that it will be so worded as to leave no doubt whatever about the pacific intentions of the French Government. Public opinion is all the more eager to hear a reassuring word from the Emperor because the Paris journals which habitually assume to be governmental organs speak as if their express object was to sow distrust at home and provoke alarm abroad. While the *Patrie* and *Constitutionnel* open their columns to pompous eulogies of Kossuth, and espouse the cause of Hungarian nationality with an ardor altogether inexplicable, the *Pays*, by the pen of M. Granier de Cassagnac, exalts the valor of the French army, and declares that no army in the world can stand against it. It is impossible to deny that the moment chosen for declamations of this sort is exceedingly ill-timed. They would be only puerile in their extravagance if they were inspired simply by national self-love; but they are open to an interpretation menacing to the peace of Europe, and are therefore dangerous.

FRANCE.

ENTRY OF THE ARMY OF ITALY INTO PARIS.

The triumphal entry into Paris of the Army of Italy took place on the 14th inst., and passed off with great *éclat*. The streets were crowded to excess, and the decorations and illuminations in the evening were on a grand scale. The Emperor and his staff headed the procession along the Boulevards, from the Bastile to the Place Vendome, and were greeted with loud acclamations. The Empress and the Prince Imperial were stationed at the Place Vendome, and on arriving there the Emperor took up a position in front of the Imperial stand, and the troops marched on.

The defilement of the troops at the Place Vendome commenced at 10½ o'clock and terminated at 2½.

The soldiers bearing the standards taken from the enemy were received with ovations.

The flags of those Regiments which were torn by the enemy's fire excited the population to enthusiastic cheers.

The weather was fine, and the spectacle imposing, but somewhat monotonous.

The Emperor is said to have been coldly received in Democratic quarters.

On Sunday evening a grand banquet was given by the Emperor to the principal chiefs of the army. About three hundred persons were invited.

At the close of the banquet the Emperor spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: The joy I experience at finding myself again with most of the chiefs of the Army of Italy would be complete if it were not tinged with regret to behold soon the dissolution of the elements of a force so well organized and formidable. As a Sovereign, and as Commander-in-Chief, I thank you again for your confidence. It was flattering to me, who had never commanded an army, to find so much obedience on the part of men who had great experience in warfare. If success has crowned our efforts I am happy to attribute the greater part of it to those skilful and devoted Generals who rendered my command so easy; because, animated with a sacred fire, they have incessantly given an example of duty and of disregard of death.

A portion of our soldiers are about to return to their homes. You yourselves are about to resume the occupations of peace; nevertheless do not forget what we have done together, let the remembrance of obstacles overcome, of dangers eluded, of imperfections discovered, be ever present to your minds. In commemoration of the Italian campaign, I shall distribute a medal to all who took part in it, and I wish that to-day you may be the first to wear it. May it recall me sometimes to your memory, and while reading the glorious names engraved thereon, let each exclaim: 'If France has done so much for a people who is her friend, what would she not do for her own independence.' I now propose the health of the army."

On account of the *fête* of the 15th the Emperor pardoned eleven hundred and twenty-seven persons sentenced to prison for various crimes, offences and infringements of the law, or reduced the terms of their imprisonment.

The *Moniteur* states that the Emperor, having decided on retaining for the present an army of 50,000 men in Lombardy, several corps which had much distinguished themselves in the late campaign could not be represented at the entry of the troops.

A local journal states that Lille is to be made the head-quarters of a grand military command, with a Marshal of France at its head. It is thought the projected fortifications at Antwerp have had something to do with this measure.

The French harvest appears to be rather better than expected, but not so good as last year.

Wheat had declined slightly in Paris.

The accounts from the vineyards are for the most part unfavorable.

The Paris Bourse closed on the 15th, owing to the *fêtes*. On the 16th business was resumed, and considerable fluctuations took place, the Rentes finally closing at 69f. 5c., being a decline of ⅜c. on Saturday's price.

GENERAL AMNESTY TO POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following Imperial decree:

"A full and entire amnesty is granted to all persons sentenced for political crimes or offences, or those who have been the object of any measures taken for the public security."

The *Moniteur* also contains sundry nominations to the Senate, including Gens. Renault, Forey and others.

THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE ARMY OF ITALY INTO PARIS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Monday, Aug. 15.

Contrary to the predictions of the evil-disposed and the apprehensions of the timid, yesterday's festival passed off without the slightest disturbance or accident. The crowd in the morning was prodigious; that at night seemed even greater, because more concentrated, but not the slightest unpleasant incident is recorded. I do not know that there is much to add in the way of details of interest, to the hastily-written account of yesterday, sent you of the first portion of the triumphal march, which finished as it commenced, in excellent order and amid loud acclamations. It lasted less time than had been anticipated, owing to the goodness of the arrangements and the rapid pace of the troops. The halts were remarkably few and short, considering the tendency of the head of a long column to detach itself from the rear. By 2½ o'clock the whole of the troops had gone by—in four hours instead of six, which their passage had been expected to occupy. The only mishaps were a couple of showers, the last a very heavy one, which commenced just as the cavalry began to enter the Rue de la Paix, and must have thoroughly soaked the troops. The rain was very partial, and lasted but a short time, and by 4 o'clock the streets were quite as dry as was desirable. There must have been a great many very hoarse throats in Paris last evening, for the acclamations on the whole line of passage were almost unremitting. Particular regiments and persons of course redoubled their energy. The Marshals, at the head of their corps, were all extremely well received. A vivandière, severely wounded, who was taken by in a carriage, drew thunders of applause from the crowd. The cavalry, notwithstanding the dripping condition in which it passed the place where I was stationed, looked extremely well. It was under the command of General Morris, and consisted of three brigades—one of two regiments of Cuirassiers, one of the Dragons de l'Impératrice, and a very fine regiment of Lancers, and the Third brigade, which marched first, was composed of the Chasseurs à Cheval, all on gray horses, and of the well-known and elegant regiment of Guides. Two or three regiments belonging to the corps yesterday present had received other destinations, and did not share the enthusiastic reception Paris gave to their comrades. Among these was the First Regiment of the Foreign Legion, which covered itself with glory at Magenta. It went into action 900 strong, and only 480 came out. It was then sent into quarters at Milan, and attempts were made, with little success, to obtain Italian recruits. It has now gone, or is going, to Corsica. The Third Zouaves, whose charge at Palestro was headed by King Victor Emanuel, was also absent from yesterday's festival. It was remarked that the Emperor rode considerably in front of his Staff, and the popular belief is that he did so in order that, in case of any attempt on his life, others should not share his danger. I believe nobody apprehended any such attempt on the part of Frenchmen, but some people, remembering Orsini's attempt, were not without fears that some members of the same desperate Italian party might repeat his crime. The accounts of persons who were on the Place Vendôme concur in representing the Emperor's reception there as all that he could have desired. It must be taken into account that a very large proportion of the seats there were occupied by public functionaries and their families. The troops, and especially those regiments which had seen him in the midst of them at Magenta and Solferino, cheered him heartily as they passed. When the wounded, who were preceded by some of the chaplains of the army, passed before the Emperor, he advanced a few steps, removed his cocked hat, and saluted them. This, as you may suppose, was the signal for much applause. At 3 o'clock all was completely over, the Emperor returned to the Tuileries, and the vast crowd dispersed. A considerable portion of it had been scattered by the rain, which cleared the roofs of the houses most effectually, sending their adventurous occupants (among whom were many well dressed women) popping in through garret windows like rabbits scared into their burrows. Fortunately the evening proved fine; there was no wind, and the illuminations prospered. These were not general, (many being reserved for to-night,) but were sufficiently numerous and brilliant to produce a good effect. The Boulevards, the Place Vendôme, and the Rues de la Plaix and de Rivoli were the best lighted, and up to 11 o'clock were so crowded that at many points passage was impossible; and persons who were not content to stand still and stare about them were compelled to make circuits by back streets. The crowd was most orderly and good humored, and there was little police apparent. The public buildings and a great many private houses were lit up with gas and colored lanterns, and in many places colored lamps were hung from the branches of trees. The garden at the back of the Elysée was beautifully illuminated. Strings of colored lamps were suspended completely across the Boulevard Montmartre. The little garden round the triumphal column at the corner of the Opera Comique was lighted up, and the gleam of the lamps on the shrubs and flowers produced a very pretty effect. A loyal tailor on the Boulevard des Italiens had embroidered his premises with foliage, supporting numerous lanterns of colored paper, but, by some misfortune, nearly all the candles went out at a vary early hour, giving rise to a suspicion that he had been making *des économies de bouts de chandelle.* A line of gas jets ran all round the Place Vendôme. On the Place du Carrousel the triumphal arch was surmounted by numerous colored lamps, while columns of gas supported eagles, stars, and the letter "N," with a crown above it. Before every window of the Tuileries and of the new Louvre were placed the Imperial arms. It would be wearisome to detail all the adornments of the town—the fiery eagles and flaming crowns, and other devices and allegorical ornaments. The Parisians and the hundreds of thousands of strangers who had flocked hither for the great festival were doubtless tired by their early rising and by the exertions and excitement of the day, for after 11 o'clock the crowd in the streets rapidly thinned, and by 1 they were as deserted as usual at that hour.

The accounts of yesterday's proceedings form the chief feature in most of this morning's papers. The *Débats* has a very full narrative of them, comprising sketches of the principal feats of arms of the respective corps of the army during the Italian campaign. It says that as much as 2,000f. was in some instances given for a balcony whence to see the show; that some windows fetched as much as 500f., and that single places were known to be sold for 200f. Such prices may seem fabulous, or at least foolish, but we must bear in mind the intense interest that would be felt by those persons who had near relatives or dear friends in the ranks of the army, to which a triumph was decreed, and honor yesterday done. Of course, there was a good deal of speculation in places, and not a little money will have flowed into the pockets of the lucky dwellers upon the line of march. The last time that I passed along the whole length of the Boulevards was on Friday afternoon, and then a great many windows were unlet; but the rush of people into Paris on that evening, during the whole of Saturday, and even yesterday morning early, was something prodigious, and I do not suppose that many available places were vacant at the last moment. During the march past, on the Place Vendôme, a servant of the Imperial household took the little Prince, who had been saluting the troops most vigorously with his diminutive sword, in his arms, and carried him to the Emperor, who kissed him, and placed him for a moment on his saddle, amid a perfect storm of acclamation from the vast mass of spectators collected in the place and from the troops then present.

We are beginning our second day of festivity, and those who have not had enough of it when bed time comes must have insatiable appetites indeed. Unfortunately, the weather does not promise well. The clouds are heavy and low, and already there have been two or three slight showers. There is a good deal of wind, too, of evil boding for the illuminations of to-night. We hope, however, for an improvement before evening. Meanwhile, since before 8 o'clock this morning up to the present hour of noon the entrances to the theatres have been besieged by crowds, waiting for admission to the gratuitous performances provided in honor of the day. The *queue* or line of persons standing at some of the theatres seems to consist of at least twice as many as the houses will hold. There are to be the usual games and amusements on the *esplanade* of the Invalides, and a great display of fireworks soon after nightfall.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the prorogation of Parliament in the House of Commons prior to the delivery of the Queen's speech' Lord John Russell stated, in reply to some inquiries' that Mr. Bruce had been sent to Pekin with a view to the ratification of the treaty with China, and that it was the intention of the Government to require the Chinese Government to fully carry out the conditions of the treaty, and to invite the Emperor to accede to it. Lord John Russell also stated, in response to questions, that he had not received any official information which altered the character of the statement he had already made with respect to the intentions of France and Austria, regarding Parma, Modena and Tuscany. Neither had any information been received as to the reported proclamation of the Red Republicans in Parma, as announced in the Vienna journals.

Lord Elcho inquired whether the present government were really anxious that a volunteer force should be established.

Lord Palmerston and Sydney Herbert said it was the express desire of the Government to encourage the formation of rifle and artillery corps.

The official investigation into the loss of the steamship *Argo* had terminated, but the decision would not be made public until it was communicated to the Board of Trade. It was understood, however, that the assessors give it as their opinion that the loss of the ship did not arise from any wilful act on the part of the Captain, but that it was a grave omission by him in not having slowed his vessel on the coming on of the fog. This finding is to be accompanied with a recommendation of the case to the earnest consideration of the Board.

The nomination of Mr. Charles Lennox Wyke, as Envoy Extraordinary to Central America, as reported per last steamer, and the rumored cession of territory in Honduras to Great Britain, had given rise to the impression that the English Government was seeking to strengthen its position in that portion of the world.

The Liverpool *Albion* states that Sir W. Gore Ouseley was to be recalled, and in announcing Mr. Wyke's projected departure for the Isthmus by the steamer leaving Southampton on the 17th of August, it says:

"Unless Mr. Wyke be crippled in his actions by secret dispatches from Rome, his countrymen may expect shortly to see some practical evidence of sound policy, which, while respecting the rights of the republics of Central America, and assisting in the development of free routes of transit, shall at the same time maintain the rights of her Majesty and her subjects in this hitherto neglected but important corner of the Queen's dominions."

Mr. Wyke had been made companion of the Bath

Arrangements for the cricket match in America between the eleven picked players of all England, and twenty-two of the United States, are finally completed, and the English players leave Liverpool for America on the 7th of September.

The following letter from Sir Chas. Yorke, the Military Secretary to the General commanding-in-chief, is published by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for the purpose of removing the doubt as to the cable having been placed in actual operation:

Horse Guards, Wednesday, Aug. 9.

Sir: With reference to my letter of the 7th ult., in answer to your inquiry as to any messages having ever been transmitted to Newfoundland by the Atlantic Telegraph during the time it was in operation last year, I am directed by the General Commanding in Chief to acquaint you that replies have been procured from General Officers Commanding troops in Canada and Nova Scotia, to the effect that the telegraph, dated London, Aug. 31, 1858, respecting the Thirty-ninth Regiment, was received at Montreal on the 3d of September, and answered the following day, and that a telegraph of the same date was received at Halifax on the day of its transmission, namely: the 31st of August, 1858. I have the honor, &c.,

[Signed,] C. YORKE.

Queen Victoria had been on a three days' cruise in the Royal yacht among the Channel Islands. She landed at Jersey and Guernsey, receiving an enthusiastic welcome at each place.

Capt. Pember, of the ship *John Fyfe*, arrived at Glasgow, and G. B. Alma, the chief mate, were under arrest for having shot dead a seaman named John McArthur. Capt. P. is said to have fired a pistol at McArthur after having been thwarted in an attempt to strike him with a handspike.

PROPOSAL TO CHARTER THE GREAT EASTERN.

London, Wednesday—Noon.

A proposal has been made on behalf of Mr. Lever to charter the *Great Eastern* for a voyage out and home, from some safe port in Great Britain to some safe port in North America. The terms offered are £20,000, the vessel to be provided with accommodations for 2,000 passengers and to steam fourteen knots an hour on her trial trip.

Yesterday was published the official correspondence relative to the conveyance of the North American mails.

AUSTRIA.

The Ministerial crisis is not yet over, a combination with Count Leo Thun at its head, had met with so many difficulties that its success is very doubtful.

The Count Clean Martinvet had refused to accept the portfolio of public instruction, and in regard to his acceptance of the Ministry of the Interior he put in combinations which were rejected, and he had therefore returned to his post of Governor of Cracow.

Well-informed persons assert that the Constitution which the Commission was about to work out would be characterized by the principle of decentralization, by reëstablishment of representing of provinces, by prerogatives given to the aristocracy of all the Provinces, and lastly by a strict Catholic spirit.

ITALY.

There was no confirmation of the report received at Vienna that a Red Republic had been proclaimed at Parma. It is asserted that even if the report was true the journals of Paris and Turin would not be allowed to publish it.

Garibaldi had accepted the chief command of all the forces of the Centrality. He had arrived in Leghorn.

A telegram dated Turin, Aug. 15, says:

"Last night and this morning, the *fête* of the Emperor was announced by the discharge of artillery. In the morning, a review of the French troops took place. A *Te Deum* was also performed in the Church, which was richly decorated. There were present the Cabinet Ministers, the members of Parliament, the French Ambassador, the officers of the French army, the National Guard, &c., and citizens of Piedmont. This morning the eight guns captured at Palestro were exhibited in front of the Palace. In the evening there will be a *fête* in the Place d'Armes."

At Milan, on the 14th inst., the Municipality inaugurated a statue of Napoleon, by Canova, in the Place Breera, in the presence of Marshal Valliant, the Sardinian authorities, and a large concourse of people; music was performed and salvos fired during the ceremony.

The Tuscan National Assembly had elected Signor Coppi as its President. Deputy Ginor proposed that the Assembly should declare a dynasty of Lorrain impossible in Tuscany. The representatives unanimously supported this proposal, the discussion of which was referred to the sitting of the following day.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent learns that the French Government had addressed a dispatch to the Great Powers, declaring that France will not assist self-exiled Princes to return to their dominions by force, nor will she permit Austrian or any other Power to afford them military aid for that pnrpose.

The elections in Modena had been succeeded by admirable order.

THE REPORTED REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN PARMA.

The Mayor of Parma, who had arrived at Paris, gives the most positive contradiction, through the columns of the *Patrie*, to the report of a republican movement in Parma, and adds that order had not ceased to prevail for a moment in Town and Duchy.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter of the 13th says, the King's illnes has not yet reached its inevitable termination. The bulletin of this morning notices an increase of consciousness, but acknowledges a general diminution o strength. He is reduced to the greatest weakness and it is now a question only of hours rather than o days. All the princes and ministers have been recalled, and no attempt is made to conceal from the public the near approach of his end.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Dates from Cape Town are to July 28. There is no news of importance. Parliament would soon be dissolved. Business continued depressed. Breadstuffs had advanced, owing in a great measure to but few importations being expected from the United States.

Latest Telegraphic Intelligence by the City of Washington.

London, Thursday, Aug. 18.

The *Daily News* city article of Wednesday evening says: "The funds opened with a little dullness, in consequence of the fall yesterday on the Paris Bourse. The final quotations of Consols were only about 1-16 below those of yesterday. The chief support is derived from the scarcity of stock. The Stock Exchange was languid. With the completion of the fortnightly settlement, members have left London, and others are following their example. The demand for Money to-day was slack, and the best bills were readily taken at 2⅝. A sum of £4,000 in Gold was sent into the Bank to-day. The £118,000 by the *Southampton*, from Melbourne, was purchased for transmission abroad. The remittances of Silver for Calcutta and China by the steamer of the 50th ult., will probably amount to between £500,000 to £600,000. The Produce Market to-day was very dull, and as regards a number of articles, prices show a drooping endency. The Corn market to-day was steady at full prices."

The *Times'* city article, of last evening, says: "A reaction of ⅛ in Consols, at the opening, was not recovered during the day. There was scarcely any general business, but the government broker took £100,000 of stock on account of the Savings Bank. At the Bank, to-day, applications have been very few. There has been no feature in the railway market to-day. In some cases prices were slightly lower.

The *Times* says: "For the first time, the Emperor feels himself so strong in the affection of his army, and so sure in the loyalty of his people, that he can afford to be magnanimous. The early use to which he puts the power he has acquired by his successful campaign is, to publish among all nations a full and entire amnesty to all Frenchmen."

The *Daily News* says that orders are to be transmitted to Cayenne and to the many other unknown depositories of political victims, to let as many as survive go free.

M. Louis Blanc has addressed a letter to the *Daily News*, in which he admits that Louis Napoleon could scarcely do more for the political exiles than he has done, but asks "why should the exiles return to France?" He then replies, "Better stay in the land of unfettered thought and freedom—better live where an exile is to remain a man."

The Rev. James Attorney, Sr., fellow of St. Johns, Cambridge, was yesterday elected Vicar of Leeds.

The Grand Duke Constantine visited Portsmouth dock yard to-day.

The new Army Hospital Corps is to consists of exactly 1,000 men, commissioned officers and men, or more than double the number of the Medical Staff Corps.

Yesterday a signal was made to the channel squadron at Spithead, to prepare for sea by Saturday.

The *Great Eastern* is advertised to start on the 15th of September, on a direct voyage to the United States Portland, Maine, will be the harbor to which she wil proceed on the occasion. Passengers will be carried at rates varying from £18 to £25.

The most important feature in the papers this morning is the report of a soiree to Mr. Cobden, yesterday evening, by the electors of Rochdale. The report in the *Times* fills a whole page.

Paris, Thursday Morning.

The *Moniteur*, this morning, publishes the following warnings given to newspapers in France and the Colonies, are to be considered as non issued.

The Minister of the Interior in connection with his colleague, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has ordered the necessary arrangements to be made to insure the execution of the full and entire amnesty granted by the Emperor.

Their Imperial Majesties left yesterday for St Cloud where they will sojourn till September, when they will proceed to Bearritz.

Nine hundred and twenty-two soldiers, sentenced for various offences, have been either pardoned or the terms of their imprisonment have been commuted.

Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The young Grand Duke arrived yesterday at Paris. He has been received by the Emperor, who invited him to remain to await what events may transpire. The Emperor gave him a very gracious reception.

Turin, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The King arrived here this evening, and was welcomed with great cheers by a large crowd assembled at the station.

The National Guard and Piedmontese troops were drawn up along during the passage of His Majesty Gen. Guillon has sent in his resignation, which has been accepted. A collision has taken place on the line to Genoa, and six persons were killed.

Marseilles, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Advices from Constantinople to 10th. The Sultan has returned, and gave Mr. Thouvenal on Thursday a most gracious reception. An official journal states that amicable relations had been established between Baron de Prokesh and Mr. Thouvenal. The same journal states Sir H. Bulwer gave an explanation respecting the British squadron having been at Alexandria, that it was in honor of the contemplated visit of the Sultan.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was dull, and quotations were maintained with difficulty on the better grades, while on the inferior there has been a decline of 1-16d. The sales of the three days foot up 20,000 bales, of which 16,000 were to speculators and for export. The following are the authorized quotations: Orleans middling, 7⅛d.; Uplands middling, 6⅞d.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, prices for goods being weak, and the inquiry quite limited. Continental Yarns, however, were firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the harvest prospects favorable, notwithstanding showery weather. Flour steady; best French advanced to 10s.@12s. 3d. Wheat very dull, and quotations maintained with difficulty; Western Red is quoted at 7s. 6d @9s.; White 9s.@9s. 6d. Corn declining and offered freely at easier, though not quotably lower prices; mixed and Yellow 5s. 6d.@5s. 10d.; White 7s.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef was heavy and holders were pressing their stocks on the market. Pork was also heavy and holders were offering at a slight decline; quotations, however, are nominal. Bacon was dull and easier, but not quotably lower. Lard was dull but steady. Tallow was quiet; sales of Butchers' at 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Rosin was steady at 3s. 8d. for common. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Ashes dull; sales of Pearls at 29s., and of Pots at 27s. Spirits Turpentine steady at 34s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Wheat steady, and holders demand an advance on quotations, but buyers decline to accede. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice firm, with more buyers than sellers. Tallow steady, at 55s. Spirits Turpentine at 35s.@36s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was slightly easier.

Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 95⅜@95⅝ for money and account.

The fluctuations in the funds had been slight, but generally a dull tone had prevailed, and the tendency was downward. On the 16th, however, Consols were buoyant and advanced to 95⅜@95⅝.

The new Russian loan ranged from 1⅛ to 1 ⅌ cent. premium. The demand for discounts had diminished, and the supply of money on the Stock Exchange was abundant at 1½ ⅌ cent. American Securities were quiet, without any essential change.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities have not materially changed. Illinois Shares, 34@32; Illinois seven per cent. Bonds, 1875, 80, but held at 81; New-York Central, 68@70; Erie Third Mortgage Bonds, 57.

LATEST MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday—Noon.

Cotton, dull. Estimated sales, 5,000 bales. Breadstuffs, quiet.

London, Wednesday—Noon.

Consols are at 95⅜@95⅝ for both Money and Account.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

THE BRILLIANT DISPLAY ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

PHENOMENA CONNECTED WITH THE EVENT.

Mr. Meriam's Observations on the Aurora—E. M. Picks Up a Piece of the Auroral Light.

The Aurora as Seen Elsewhere—Remarkable Electrical Effects.

The present generation have listened with wonder and admiration to the stories their fathers and mothers have told them of auroras and meteors. They have opened ears and mouths and eyes as they heard of stars falling from the heavens like rain, of the sky at night becoming red as with blood, and in the daytime of its being so darkened that stars were visible. Few have had opportunities of witnessing these sublime displays; but on Sunday night the heavens were arrayed in a drapery more gorgeous than they have been for years. The phenomena then witnessed are worthy recording, and comparing with previous appearances of a like character, as they will be referred to hereafter among the events which occur but once or twice in a lifetime.

Sunday was very much such a day as could be expected at this season of the year. Perhaps it may have been a trifle cooler than usual, but this was attributed to the rain which fell in the morning. With the change of wind to the west, the temperature fell noticeably towards evening, until it seemed like that which more appropriately belongs to the middle or latter part of September. Soon after sunset the streamers which mark every appearance of the Aurora were visible in the north. As the twilight deepened, the "merry dancers" ventured from their hiding places and played along the horizon as though successive sheets of impalpable flame were sweeping over the sky. Then they shot up to a point nearer the zenith and joined company with their sisters from the east and west. The flashes from the south were fewer and less brilliant. The appearance of the horizon in this direction was in striking contrast with that towards the north. Then a bright arch, spanning nearly ninety degrees, sprang up, supporting and apparently originating three floating quivering sheets of fire. To the south, the sky was of a dark leaden colored hue, which contrasted oppressively with the surrounding brilliancy. At first, the light was of that peculiar whitish tinge which all have observed in similar displays on Winter nights. This became deeper and more intense until it lighted up the night as though the moon were shining. With this a beautiful tint of pink finally mingled. The clouds of this color were most abundant to the northeast and northwest of the zenith. There they shot across one another, intermingling and deepening until the sky was painfully lurid. There was no figure the imagination could not find portrayed by these instantaneous flashes. The beautiful coronal of light which was first exhibited north of the zenith point, was gradually thrust further and further to the south until it became stationary at a point the definite locality of which the astronomers must settle. Between 10 and 10½ o'clock the display was overpoweringly brilliant and beautiful. After that it gradually faded. Now and then there were light flashes, but the pink hue gave way almost entirely to the yellow. It was remarkable as indicating the perfect transparency and luminousness of these sheets of flame that the stars, whose light was not eclipsed by this superior brilliancy, were distinctly visible through their covers of light.

Such was the Aurora, as thousands witnessed it from housetops and from pavements. Many imagined that they heard rushing sounds, as if Æolus had let loose the winds. Others were confident that a sweeping as if of flames were distinctly audible, but if these same individuals will but listen this or any other evening as attentively as they did Sunday, they can satisfy themselves that the identical sounds are always perceptible on a quiet night.

Undoubtedly, the watchmen of the skies were on guard in all the observatories through the land, and to these the scientific observations must be left. When the Scientific Association shall next convene, and when all of us shall remember this Aurora as a thing of the past, we shall be favored with detailed accounts of the time of its exact appearance, of the precise locality where it was brightest, and finally long discussions as to the cause will follow.

Some account of similar phenomena in times gone by will undoubtedly be of interest in this connection.

Pliny and Aristotle record phenomena identical with those which later times have witnessed. The ancients ranked this, with other celestial phenomena, as portending great events. In 1560, historians state it appeared in London, in the shape of "burning spears," a similitude which would be no less appropriate now than it was then. Frequent displays are recorded during the fifteen years following that date. During the latter half of the seventeenth century, the phenomena were frequently visible, oftentimes being characterized by remarkable brilliancy. After 1745 the displays suddenly diminished, and were but rarely seen for the next nine years. The last century, until within the last twenty years, has been favored in a remarkable degree. One of the most interesting periods of the display of the Aurora was during the years 1835, '36, and '37—the last exhibition of special interest occurring on Nov. 17.

Astronomers tell us that the light centres around the magnetic pole when the display is of sufficient brilliancy to define the curve, and taking this point as that of measurement they have attempted to calculate the height of the sheets of light above the earth. Various observations made by Prof. Olmstead, in conjunction with Prof. A. C. Twining, of New Haven, fix its elevation on different occasions at 42½, 100 144 and 160 miles. Prof. Olmstead claims that it is rarely less than 70 miles from the earth, and never more than 160 above it.

What is the origin of this remarkable phenomena? The ancients asked the question, and the moderns reply by repeating the interrogation. The most popular theory attributes it to electricity, but that agent has been made responsible for everything which men did not know how to account for otherwise. The late Prof. Olmstead maintained that its origin was cosmical, or, in other words, that the earth in revolving on its orbit, at certain periods, passes through a nebulous body, which evolved this strange light in more or less brilliancy, as the body was larger or smaller. To support this theory he attempted to establish that there were fixed epochs for its display in the highest degree of brilliancy. He fixed the length of these periods at from 60 to 69 years, and if we remember aright, named 1890 as the time when we might look for another appearance. The remarkable display of Sunday night gives those who have so strongly contested this idea, a strong argument against it, and launches astronomers who have anchored to it upon the sea of conjecture again.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE AURORA BY MR. MERIAM

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The weather during the last few days has been peculiar. On the 24th and 25th a free rain storm gave rain over a surface of very great extent. At Portsmouth, N. H., the rain fell to the depth of 2¼ inches; at Boston 3⅛ inches; at Center, Conn., 2¾ inches, and at my place of observation 2¼ inches fell—the quantity of water was immense.

On Sunday, the 28th, the temperature of the atmosphere at my place of observation ranged from 68 to 70 degrees, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., nine consecutive hours, with the exception of a slight perturbation at 12, when it fell 2 and rose 3 degrees. At 11 P. M. the temperature was at 56 degrees, and at 4 A. M. of to day was 49 degrees. As the sunlight disappeared on Sunday evening, the Aurora kindled up its light, and became extremely diffused, and at 4 o'clock this morning the light was equal to the light of the moon at its full during a cloudless sky. The Aurora clouds that came over from the north were fleecy and like a fine veil, and dimmed the light of the stars. The telegraph wires were surcharged by the Aurora. It is probable the flow of the auroral light commenced at 12 M., yesterday, but the sunlight being present, outshone the Aurora, and thus concealed it from view.

The auroral light sometimes is composed of threads like the silken warp of a web; these sometimes become broken and fall to the earth, and possess exquisite softness and a silvery lustre, and I denominate these as the products of the silkery of the skies. I *once obtained a small piece which I preserved.*

The night of the 19-20th of February, 1852, was brilliantly and most gorgeously lighted up by the Aurora, and the light continued throughout the entire night, and my account of it published in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 21st of February, when compared with an account of the same Aurora, as seen by Mr. Lowe, of the Highfield House Observatory, in England, published in the London *Evening Mail*, of February 20, when compared together look as if both were written by the same hand. That Aurora was seen from Laval, France; Frankfort, Germany; and from lat. 27 deg. N., lat 61 deg. W. A remarkable celestial phenomena was seen from the ocean. The great volcano of Mauna Loa, the largest in our globe, the crater of which is nine miles in circuit and opens into the atmosphere at an altitude of about fifteen thousand feet above the sea, was in fearful commotion at the same time.

On the 25th of August, 1853, a magnificent display of the Aurora Borealis was seen from the summit of Mount Washington, and the next morning the atmosphere was so clear that the spires of the churches in Portland, Maine, 95 miles distant, were distinctly visible from the summit of the mountain. During the night of the 25th and 26th, a meteoric shower of great beauty was seen from on board a vessel on a voyage to the antipodes, when a little south of the Equator. During the extraordinary meteoric shower that occurred on the night of Nov. 13, 1833, the Aurora was seen from Buffalo and many other places. I have a Bible imprinted at London in the year 1599, in which the 22d verse of the 37th chapter of Job reads thus: "The brightness commeth out of the northe, the praise to God which is terrible." The writer of the Book of Job was very conversant with natural things, and the Lord said to Satan that there was no man like Job on the earth. I have no doubt that Job referred to the Northern Lights and to wonderful phenomena immediately connected therewith.

Seeing a notice some time since, that the Rev. Mr. Duffield, of Detroit, had been presented with a Bible written on parchment, in the ninth century, which Mr. Cass, our Minister at Rome, obtained from a monk at the foot of Mount Sinai, I addressed a letter to Mr. Duffield, and sent him a copy of 22d verse of 37th chapter of Job, as printed in my old Bible, and also a copy of the same verse as written in a Greek copy of the Bible on parchment, in the sixth century, and now in the possession of Harvard College, which my friend, the late Prof. Bond, Director of the Cambridge Observatory, obtained for me, together with a translation by Prof. Sophocles, Greek Professor in that College. These two copies of that text as written, agree substantially with the verse as printed in my old Bible, and the Rev. Mr. Duffield, in his letter, fully concurs with me in opinion that Job had reference to the Aurora, as the brightness which cometh out of the north, and to its connections with earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, thunders and lightnings and meteoric showers, as the praise to God, which is terrible.

In the modern translation it is rendered: "Fair weather cometh out of the north with God is terrible majesty." I think the modern translation erroneous, but in the old rendering the Bible and nature agree. My records of the phenomena of nature have become immensely voluminous, and they witness that the book of Nature and the book of Revelation are both from one and the same great source.

The auroral light of last night, when inhaled, was found to be very invigorating.

On the 19th and 20th of October, 1848, the Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australies met, and a bright band encircled the whole earth. Simultaneous with that wonderful display a thousand shocks of earthquake in the Islands of New Zealand awoke one of the great volcanoes at the antipodes from a long slumber. Lieut. Maury sent to me an account furnished him by Captain Foster, of the ship *Creole*, who witnessed the Aurora from his ship, then in Lat. 43° 40′ N., Lon. 39° 43′ W., and a correspondent then in Weyer's Cave, in Virginia, witnessed the phenomena and thus describes it:—

"Leaving the Cave and the Valley of Virginia, I crossed Brown's Gap by a most wretched stony road. 'Oh, Dick!' said a tall, lean woman, (where I stopped this night) with a cob pipe in her mouth, 'see what a fire here is blazing!' I followed Dick, an elderly man, leaving a high blazing fire in a snug room of logs, and saw a rare exhibition of the Aurora Borealis. It was complete from flank to flank, and streamed a blood-red, while the cool air sent us back to our real fire, and I listened to a conversation on the subject in which the alarms of persons witnessing similar exhibitions were narrated. The woman had never witnessed anything of this extreme kind before, and they were things she never liked to see."

At the time the earthquakes were so terrific in the New-Zealand Islands, earthquake shocks were felt in England on the opposite side of the globe.

I have not time to refer further to my records. I think I will publish the correspondence with Prof. Sophocles and the Rev. Mr. Duffield. E MERRIAM.

Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1859.

THE AURORA, AS SEEN ELSEWHERE.

The Aurora was observed at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere, presenting the same beautiful appearance. The Baltimore *Sun* says:

"From twilight until 10 o'clock last night the whole heavens were lighted by the Aurora Borealis, more brilliant and beautiful than had been witnessed for years before. Its first appearance was just above the northwestern horizon, when it had the appearance of reflection from fire. Shortly after it spread eastwardly, of a deep red color, with streaks of light shooting through it, and it continued to increase until the light was almost as bright as from a full moon. A little later it appeared at the northwest with the same brightness, which continued for more than an hour. The light streaks shot upward from the horizon, and varied in width and length, and changed as long as the phenomenon was visible. It was a grand sight, and was witnessed by thousands of persons, many of whom never saw the like before."

The spectacle, as viewed in Philadelphia, is described by the *North American* of yesterday:

"Since the year 1829, no such brilliant celestial spectacle has been visible as that presented by an Aurora Borealis last night. The numerous nebulæ were of cherry red, and were disposed over the heavens like that familiar spectacle which children call 'the sun drawing water.' The volumes of light shot up from the horizon in several directions, sometimes intensifying to a deep red, and again paling to a mere ruddy flush. What rendered the phenomenon more remarkable, the zenith was at times as deeply tinged as the horizon. At ten o'clock last night we ascended the State House steeple and viewed the celestial dissolving views with a degree of awe we never before realized. Pedestrians in the streets were gathered in all directions, standing and gazing at the pyrotechnics."

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says:

"A gentleman who was in New-Jersey, 12 or 15 miles south of this point, states that the general impression there was that a tremendous conflagration was raging in Philadelphia. This idea was strengthened by the ringing of a bell at a distant point, which the listeners fancied was the State-house bell tolling for a terrible fire.

The electricity which attended this beautiful phenomenon took possession of the magnetic wires throughout the country, and there were numerous side displays in the telegraph offices, where all sorts of fantastical and unreadable messages came through the instruments, and where the atmospheric fireworks assumed shape and substance in brilliant sparks.

A gentleman who was at Reading, Berks County, describes the spectacle as he witnessed it. He says: I saw the Aurora from the portico of a house, situated on the brow of a hill, and in a commanding situation. Here the Northern Light was singularly impressive. There was something in its manner of approach and departure which was also beautiful and strange. While admiring a sunset which had left the sky of a glowing orange line above the horizon, I observed that over the ordinary evening blue which surmounted the orange, there was a very unusual pink tinge, which I at first attributed to the refraction of the rays of the setting sun. But as the pink became of a decided crimson through which the stars shone while the sunset itself faded into night, I said either the woods are on fire or this is a Northern Light. (Excuse me, by the way, if I prefer this term to what I remember seeing once spelt by a schoolboy, 'Rory-bory-alleys.') The tent and the canopy, the streaming alternations of crimson and green you probably witnessed for yourself, and I will pass them over with as brief notice as the old monk in the 'Lay' did,

> 'He knew by the flames that shot so bright
> That spirits were riding the Northern Light.'

Particularly as I know nothing of the kind; and yet there was something ardent-spiritual in the view, since the stars, twinkling through the crimson, reminded me of taper-blazes shining through Spanish wine.

The light lasted till daybreak, and as it had stolen softly at first out of the Evening Red, so it melted away at last in the Morning Aurora. Truly Aug. 28-29 can boast of a rose-night, though our year has not, like the Persian, a festival of that name.

Apropos of such celestial fireworks, I am reminded of a story of an artist, who, on desiring to hire a room in the city of Munich, objected that it had no northern light—meaning a window with a northern exposure, which, you are probably aware, is the best for painting. 'Ah, my son,' replied the old Bavarian dame who was showing him the rooms, 'the Lord forbid there should be any Northern Lights—I've always heard they're a sure sign of war.' So get out your guns!

The visitor from the Arctic regions brought cold weather with it. During last evening the weather grew cooler sensibly, and this morning there was a fall of several degrees in the thermometer. The aurora borealis is always attended with this effect."

Telegraphic Reports.

THE AURORA BOREALIS EASTWARD.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 29.

Dispatches from various and distant localities describe the appearance of the Aurora Borealis during last night as more brilliant and of longer duration than has occurred for twenty years.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT ON THE TELEGRAPH.

Montreal, Monday, Aug. 29.

The Superintendent of the Canadian Telegraph Company's lines telegraphs as follows:

"I never, in my experience of fifteen years in the working of telegraph lines, witnessed anything like the extraordinary effect of the Aurora Borealis, between Quebec and Further Point last night. The line was in most perfect order, and well-skilled operators worked incessantly from 8 o'clock last evening till 1 o'clock this morning, to get over in even a tolerably intelligent form about four hundred words of the steamer *Indian's* report for the Associated Press, and at the latter hour so completely were the wires under the influence of the Aurora Borealis, it was found utterly impossible to communicate between the telegraph stations, and the line was closed for the night.'

A Montreal paper announces the discontinuance of five Canadian papers. They all died from a lack of public appreciation and support.

FROM KANSAS.

Political Movements—The Coming Struggle—Candidates for the Governorship of the New State—The Congressional Race.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WYANDOTTE, K. T., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

I write you from the birthplace of *the* Constitution of Kansas. Three times have the people essayed, legally and peacefully, to emancipate themselves from the Federal yoke ; and wo be to that party which shall again attempt to defeat their righteous efforts. The first Monday in October will witness the ratification of the Wyandotte Constitution by a majority, the emphasis of whose decision cannot be mistaken. Shall the last Monday in December see its acceptance by that body which has thus far refused always to listen to our petitions ?

The last item of news is the nomination at Topeka of Judge JOHNSON, of Leavenworth, as the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress. This result was achieved yesterday. It is another success of the Douglas wing of the party, and another indication of its rapid demoralization, and the continual increase of the Anti-Slavery feeling in Kansas. While the Republican Party is steadily raising its standard of abstract principle the Democratic Party is forced to forsake its position and follow, though afar off, in the wake. It abjures the policy of the Administration, affects a sudden and singular admiration of the Topeka movement, even to adoption of the town as its political Mecca, and throws off the Buchanan and old Pro-Slavery candidates for a man whose record is as clean as a Democrat's can be kept. In the Convention the prominent candidates were the United States District-Attorney, representing the Federal idea of northern doughfacism ; the old Secretary of the bogus Council, Judge HALDERMAN, demanding a recognition of Pro-Slavery principles as they once ruled ; and Judge JOHNSON, the friend of DOUGLAS, claiming for the party a genuine character of Free-Stateism, which alone, as he knows, could save it from utter annihilation. Of these, the Popular Sovereignty doughface gets a clear majority of Representative votes ; the straight-out Southern slave-driver the next largest number, and the Federal flunky doughface the least of all. And yet, no matter how nearly to the Republican frontier he attempts to approach, the successful candidate will be far behind his opponent at the end of the race. The people of Kansas are intelligent ; and though some thousands of votes have been lost to the Republican Party by unwise management, still it will elect PARROTT in November by a handsome majority, and be ready for a still more decisive triumph in December.

The coming struggle in Kansas is but the opening battle of the Presidential campaign. Could the Democracy but win it, the fight of 1860 would be as Solferino to Magenta. If victory rests with the Republican hosts, it will but serve to consolidate those forces which will then be able to storm the very citadel of Democracy. Knowing this, the Administration is preparing to put forth all its power upon our plains this Fall. Were it possible to defeat the Constitution before the people, the Kansas question for the future becomes shorn of its potency, and ample time—possibly years—is given to Democratize the Territory and fit it for admission as a State under a Democratic organization. Failing to defeat the State movement thus, no effort will be spared to carry the organition, though it would seem a labor of desperation to attempt it. Defeated in this, a last struggle *may* be made in the Senate Chamber of Congress, though it can scarcely happen that the Administration will dare an issue which must result in the most serious damage to the party it assumes to lead. I must rather believe that it will make haste to appropriate to itself the credit of our admission. Either this, or it will skillfully divide in policy ; the Administration majority killing us off without remorse against the protest of DOUGLAS and he, stronger from this new fight for squatter and State rights, seizing upon the nomination at Charleston, will be allowed to reunite the broken hosts of Democracy for one final struggle, and, carrying enough States, North and South, by the double forces of prestige and party drill, may again renew the lease of power of the party, and doom the country to a contest in the future, from the results of which the stoutest hearts must recoil in terror.

Already the approach of our autumnal elections is bringing out numerous candidates for official honors. Among the Republicans, several gentlemen are strongly urged by their respective localities and friends for the office of Governor of the future State. Among them, most prominent, are Col. Holliday, of Topeka ; Ex-Mayor Adams, and the Rev. H. P. Johnson, of Leavenworth ; and Col. Blood and Charles Robinson, of Lawrence. Of these, the chances of the last named gentleman are best, should he permit his name to go before the Nominating Convention, which is called to meet at Topeka on the 12th of October.

For representative in Congress, there are also a number of candidates. Judge Conway, of Lawrence ; Col. Learnard, of Burlington ; Col. Delahay, of Leavenworth ; Gen. Pomroy, of Atchison ; Dr. Root, of Wyandotte, and Dr. Danford, of Linn County, are all understood to be in the field. The only names I have heard urged for the United States Senate, are those of Marcus J. Parrott, James M. Winchell, J. C. Vaughan, and J. H. Lane. The latter, after proclaiming his design of remaining in private life, and his desire to shun all public allusion, has returned from an eastern tour with purse and strength renewed for the canvass, and has already commenced a campaign tour. That he can be successful after his record—his corrupt practices—the homicide of Jenkins—and his general course in Kansas, I believe to be impossible, if a canvass of equal vigor shall be made by his opponents.

For the three Justices of the Supreme Court, there are mentioned Thomas Ewing, Jr., William McKay, and A. C. Kingman, of Brown County.

The crops of 1859 bid fair to exceed those of last year. The first portion of the season was rainy and cold ; the remainder has, thus far, been torrid in its heat. To-night we are gratefully threatened with rain. As I write, the stars are dimly shining out through broken clouds, and the cool air is laden with moisture. OTO.

DEFENCE OF THE CONVENTION AT WYANDOTTE—POSITION OF THE DEMOCRACY CRITICISED AND SET FORTH—RATIFICATION MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY RIOTOUS AND DISORDERLY—INDIAN CANARDS—TROUBLES ON THE BORDER.

From a Republican Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

The proceedings of the late Constitutional Convention are of course the subject of much comment, friendly or unfriendly, according to the political bias of the critic. It often happens, also, that very much of this criticism is faulty in point of fact ; and in this connection I desire to correct some statements and inferences which appeared in the TIMES, communicated by a correspondent over the initials V. D. Who this writer is I have, of course, no means of knowing ; but judge from the intrinsic evidence furnished by the letter, that he is a stranger, and one who was not present during the session.

In that communication the members of the Convention are represented as drunkards and rowdies. On Sunday, he professes that "the Democratic minority and a portion of the Republican majority are Sabbatically drunk within thirty rods of your correspondent," &c. "The Convention," he affirms, "died in convulsions on Friday night." Now, the Convention did adjourn on Friday afternoon, in good time for supper ; and it is susceptible of legal proof that not ten members remained in Wyandotte over Sunday ; probably not five. As to the "convulsions," no body in Kansas has ever adjourned more deliberately, in better order, or with better feeling among its members. His implication that the Convention broke up in disorder, is equally untrue ; all political animosity has subsided and the members made their adieus with the utmost cordiality. "The last crash of the Convention," he says, "was a fury of personal passions, not of partisan hostilities ;" and he proceeds to a caricatured description of the somewhat celebrated "scene" which occurred two days before the close, and all effects of which subsided the same hour—so far as concerned the personal bearing of the members. All the disorder which arose on that occasion *was* entirely the result of political feeling, and men of the most cordial social relations, found themselves on the point of personal conflict. Moreover, the whole difficulty did not entail two minutes of parliamentary disorder ; members faced each other a moment, the President ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order, and the next moment the whole room was silent, and a member proceeding with his speech, in courteous and respectful language. During the whole session, no member was seen intoxicated about the building or the streets ; and I do not believe a more orderly or industrious assemblage can be found in any State. This indiscriminate slander may be very piquant, but is it just?

Again, he assumes that the pivot of the whole proceedings was the capital question. Now, the location of the capital was a very trivial incident, in which no one felt much interest, except the delegates from Lawrence and Topeka—the only contestants for it—and the Democrats who strove, through it, to buy Republican votes for their scheme to annex Southern Nebraska. That the capital was *not* the great question, is proven by the fact that no Republican vote was changed by it, on any political point. And when "V. D." says "If there has ever been anything in our political history more disgraceful to us as a people than the proceedings of this Convention, I should be sorry to know anything about it," he insinuated a charge utterly unjust and untrue. Is any one simple enough to believe that a capital in any State ever can be located or changed without more or less of bargaining ? or to suppose that in general, the proof could be confined to the conference of two members concerning a conditional offer of a "corner lot!" The fact is the reverse of the statements of "V. D. ;" and the character of the Wyandotte Convention, as a whole, is above all just reproach. As the Republican majority is responsible for what is done, it is a favorite point for the Democrats to slander the Convention as a whole ; and it is no excuse for "V. D.," in repeating these slanders, that he includes the minority also Because Kansas has suffered everything but destruction ; and because she is inhabited by mortals and not by angels, is it proper to assume as true all the libels of corrupt or weak minds ? As to the sentiments of her people and of the Convention, on political subjects, let the documents speak for them.

The Topeka Democratic Convention having resulted in the nomination of Judge S. W. JOHNSON, of Leavenworth, for delegate to Congress, I may safely say that the Democratic party stands now before the country in the most favorable possible attitude for success. It has repudiated the Administration in the person of its District-Attorney, who made the most desperate efforts for the position, and given the cold shoulder to the pro-Slavery element proper, which demanded the candidate in the person of Judge HALDERMAN. Its resolutions and platforms have also been made to approach as nearly to those of the Republican party as will leave the necessary room for action against its organization and policy. At the same time, it has not neglected to give to the Slave power such pledges of fealty as shall secure all the influence which the money and patronage of that interest can command. The only blunder made, is their opposition to the Constitution ; the party having waged war upon it, after having, through their leading delegates and others, given it the praise of being a *model instrument* in everything *except* the omission of a *black law*, the exclusion of the unwilling population of the mining regions, and the absence of such a provision of the appointment as would give the new State over to the Democratic party, against the sentiments of the people! But it is absurd to suppose that the people will reject the instrument because it has not specially protected the interest of democratic politicians ; and the vindictive opposition of those gentlemen will serve only to the serious detriment of their own prospects. Had they united with the people in its approval, they might, with their fearful influence of money and patronage, have overborne the strict anti-slavery element, and achieved a partial success.

There was a curious scene in Wyandotte on Friday evening, at the meeting of the Democracy called to ratify the nomination of a delegate. The same struggle between policy and Southern sentiment had taken place there in a local way ; the direct friends of the "institution" having put forward as a candidate, Mr. SMITH, the late General Mail Agent of Mr. BUCHANAN, against his still-enduring District-Attorney. A bitter struggle ensued between the factions, aggravated by personal hostility, and resulting in the triumph in the county of the Attorney, who, aided by the Irish vote, carried his own friends into the Topeka Convention over his chivalric opponent, backed by nearly all the prominent Democrats of the county. This result the friends of SMITH charge as being the result of gross fraud ; and it is said that their efforts had much to do with the defeat of the official flunky in the Convention. At all events, these feelings made themselves manifest at the ratification meeting, in a manner very characteristic of Democracy and edifying to the Republicans, who formed over half the audience. The defeated candidate, after a labored but pointed speech, utterly unsuccessful in arousing the least enthusiasm, took occasion to denounce those who had worked against him, and to express for them his entire contempt. At the close, SMITH was called for, and the compliments were reciprocated in the most feeling and energetic manner. Different friends of the respective parties alternately occupied the time, each making rich developments upon the opposite side, amongst which it was shown how one of the seats in the Convention in the interest of the Attorney, and representing the remote counties of Dow, McGee, &c., was actually occupied by a striker of his own, imported for the occasion—*an Irish surveyor resident in Wyandotte*.

There are rumors of Indian combinations in the southwest, and a commencement of hostilities against the white settlers. These stories I believe to be destitute of foundation. There has also been a little disturbance in the Fort Scott region, originating in the decoy over the State line into Missouri, of a man charged with being a jay-hawker, and his capture and imprisonment there by the officers of Missouri. It is said that the Missouri Blue Lodges have instituted means for the decoy and arrest of numbers who, in common with their opponents, are free from prosecution in Kansas under the operation of the Amnesty Act of last Winter. I do not imagine that serious trouble will result, though the people of Linn and Bourbon counties are resolved to submit to no such outrages.

Dr. DOY is in Lawrence, and kept under strict watch by his friends lest another attempt may be made to kidnap him into Missouri.

Preparations for the coming political contest are visible in all directions ; and if the Democrats do not succeed, partially at least, it will be almost miraculous, when we consider the immense resources at their command and their entire appreciation of the magnitude of the result. OTO.

CONVICTION OF A SOLDIER FOR ILLEGAL VOTING—IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Leavenworth *Daily Times*, Aug. 20, says :

"A case having a very important political bearing has lately been concluded in the District Court. A soldier at the Fort, named WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, was tried day before yesterday, before Judge PETIT and a jury, on an indictment for illegal voting, and a verdict rendered of guilty, with a penalty of one hour's imprisonment and a fine of $25 and costs. The organic act provides that no officer, soldier or attache of the Army or Navy of the United States, quartered in the Territory, shall be permitted to vote. The evidence showed that MONTGOMERY, on the occasion of the last election, changed his military garments, and offered his vote at the polls. The charge of the Judge to the jury was clear on the point that no soldier had the right to vote, but held that, if, before his enlistment, he was entitled to vote in this place, that enlistment did not disfranchise him. We confess that we are at a loss to understand the reasons of this position, when the organic act is so explicit on the point that *no* soldier is entitled to vote, making no exception or provision for those who, while enjoying that right, see fit to disfranchise themselves by enlisting. The penalty fixed by the jury in this case was, on the whole, though light, sufficient, under the circumstances, as MONTGOMERY has already been nearly or quite two months in jail. Yesterday morning the Judge pronounced the sentence of the Court, and, in doing so, expatiated at some length on the propriety of the law which prohibited this class of persons from voting—a law which obtains universally—showing what power it would place in the hands of the President, whose command of the army is entire and absolute, and in the hands of subordinate officers to control elections, if no such law existed. The Judge charged the prisoner to carry his words to his comrades at the Fort, and wherever he went, telling them that their reward for honorable service to their country was to be sought in other channels. This decision settles an important question, and one which has a strong bearing upon our local politics. That the power of which the Judge spoke has been exercised heretofore in our elections, not only by the voting of privates, but of officers, under the instruction and direction of higher powers, there can be no reasonable doubt. We hope this conviction will have its effect, and assist in keeping the polls from desecration, and the ballot-box pure.

Judge PETIT's opinion, as expressed yesterday, of the justness and propriety of the law, was conclusive, and an indirect rebuke of the acts of the present and the former Administrations, which have so powerfully aided in keeping the Territory in subjection."

Troubles at Sing Sing State Prison.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SING SING, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1859.

A convict named JOHN CABRA attempted to escape from the prison at this place yesterday afternoon. He secreted himself on the grounds, and was not missed until the hour of closing. Finding one man short, the guard was kept on and search made.

About 8 o'clock in the evening, he was discovered on a low parapet wall, endeavoring to escape by the water. When discovered he was commanded to stop, but he did not obey the order. One of the officers shot at him, the ball passing over his head, without hitting him. He made a dive from the wall and came up about five rods distant. Three or four shots were fired at him, but none took effect, and he again went under. When he came up a second time, more shots were made at him without effect. After one or two more dives, he was captured by the officers, being nearly exhausted when he was taken from the water

CABRA was convicted in New-York, on the 16th day of May, 1859, on a charge of assault, and sentenced to three years of confinement in the prison. He once before made an attempt to escape—hiding himself in a pile of old lumber.

The Agent of the Prison, Mr. BEARDSLEY, is quite lame from the effect of a bruise received from a stone thrown by an Irish convict, named JOHN WYKOFF, who was sent from Queens County, for assault and battery with intent to kill. He refused to work, and when the Agent approached him started to run, shouting "Catholics! Catholics! to the rescue." No one endeavored to assist him, and the Agent started in pursuit. He was finally cornered, but before he could be captured, he threw a stone at the Agent, which struck him on the leg, inflicting a severe wound. He was captured and is now in a dark cell, on a diet of bread and water. A.

Another Candidate.

WATCH HILL, R. I., August, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

Will you allow a reader of the TIMES to suggest another candidate for the Presidency, lest the supply should fall short in the hour of need. I should not say candidate, for he is not ; but one who has no dangerous antecedents, no changeful, inconsistent political career to refer to, and who, if he could be drawn from his present retirement, would rally a multitude of his own sons from every State in the Union to carry him with triumph to the Presidential chair. Does'nt the TIMES want to know who he is, as well as to find the man whom that Southern paper has laid away for the same office ?

At the Commencement of Brown University, some four years ago, Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, nominated for President in 1860 the Rev. Dr. FRANCIS WAYLAND. He is the man we wish to bring before the people, and we hope the TIMES will state whether the "Rev." or the "Dr." would be an objection. He has many old pupils who are "knights of the quill," and they may give some information upon the question of his qualifications for the office.

AN OLD PUPIL.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

A Visit to the Natural Bridge of Virginia—Weyer's Cave—A Hazardous Exploring Enterprise—A Child and a Rattlesnake—Increasing Indignation at the Course of the New-York "Softs" in Reference to Gov. Wise—Probabilities of a Split at the Charleston Convention, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GOSHEN STATION, Augusta Co., Va., Aug. 23, 1859.

I visited the celebrated Natural Bridge of Virginia a few days ago in company with a few friends, now on a tour of pleasure through the mountains of Virginia. It is situated in Rockbridge County, about eight or ten miles from Lexington, and is certainly one of the rarest specimens of Nature's architecture to be found in the country. From the base of the huge arch to its apex the height is about 212 feet, and in no work of art of a like character is there exhibited a like degree of symmetry and architectural perfection than are displayed in this great natural structure. The County of Rockbridge takes its name from this great natural curiosity ; and well may it have done so, for it has given to it a greater degree of distinction than it could command from all the other features of interest which it contains. Tourists and pleasure-seekers are attracted here during the Summer months from all quarters of the country. Lexington, which is the great rendezvous-point where visitors meet preparatory to their departure for the Natural Bridge, is rendered quite a stirring place during the visiting season, and many hundreds of dollars find their way into the pockets of hotel-keepers and stage owners which would otherwise have never been expended there. The scenery along the route from this point, which is situated on the Virginia Central Railroad, is exceedingly grand. The entire distance from Goshen to the Natural Bridge is about 30 or 35 miles, which must be traveled by stage over a road of extreme roughness. The inconvenience of the travel, however, is in a degree compensated for by the splendid mountain scenery visible along the route. The course of the road lies through deep gorges of the "North Mountain" range, which is situated between the "Blue Ridge" and the Alleghanies. The road, though evidently constructed at great expense, is still very rough and uneven, partaking as it does of the rocky character and steep grades of the mountainous country through which it passes. When you are told that it forms the chief medium of travel from the railroad to the Virginia Military Institute, Washington College, Lexington and the Natural Bridge, you will necessarily impute to the people of Rockbridge a great want of enterprise. The inconveniences of the route, however, are forgotten in the interest to be derived from the many natural curiosities to be witnessed. A view of the Natural Bridge alone would amply repay all the trouble to be encountered, and then there is found in a visit to the Military Institute, which lies directly on the route, an additional interest which, to men of military taste, is no less attractive than is the Natural Bridge in all its symmetrical grandeur and vast proportions, to the lovers of Nature's handiworks.

Before visiting the Natural Bridge, I paid a visit to Weyer's Cave, in Augusta County. On reaching the cave, I was fortunate enough to meet with a party who came prepared with lights to make a thorough exploration. I entered with them, led on by a guide who was perfectly familiar with every recess in this dark and dreary region. The feeling of awe which came over me as I realized, with the aid of the dim candle light, the vastness of this hole in the earth, I shall never forget. Its area is equal to that of half-a-dozen of your largest public halls, and in the grand diversity of its outline and the fantastic variety of natural ornament which it exhibits, there is, of course, no comparison. The rock formations above its sides, and throughout the vast panoply over head, exhibits a large variety of shade and color, in conformity with their peculiar mineral compositions. The rocky projections at various points resemble folds of rich tapestry, arranged with due reference to a tasteful blending of shade and color. The floor is pretty level ; so much so as to admit of dancing without any serious inconvenience. It is the scene of many a lively cotillion and waltz, for scarcely a year passes that the young and old of the surrounding country do not assemble there in large parties to enjoy themselves in dancing and other amusements. On these occasions the cave is splendidly illuminated, and sometimes a day or two are spent in this mode of enjoyment. Each family comes well prepared with food, as at camp-meeting, and the scenes during this carnival are said to surpass anything in the way of enjoyment known to the happy people of this romantic region. The only thing which disturbs the solemn repose which reigns in this secluded retreat is the occasional chirping of bats, which frequent the cave in thousands. There is a species of rat, which, however, is perfectly harmless ; but no wild beast of a vicious character has ever been known to frequent there. This cave is certainly an object well worthy to be seen. It is only 18 miles from Staunton, the road for that distance being much superior to the ordinary class of mud turnpikes west of the Blue Ridge.

Some years ago another cave was discovered in this County, (Augusta,) but from the difficulty of descent to it no attempt was made to explore it thoroughly. It was ascertained, however, that there was water at the bottom, but owing to the vertical formation of the aperture and line of descent, and the fact of there being no place at bottom, so far as was known, where a foothold could be obtained, no one ventured down. Some three years ago a Mr. COOK, now President of the Institute of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of an exploring turn of mind, and, I believe, once an engineer by profession, undertook the hazardous enterprise of exploring this cave, in company with a brother of his. He constructed a small boat, and having safely launched it below, he and his brother descended in turn, and took their position in the boat. They could only proceed with the aid of candle-light, and having gained the centre of the pond, they proceeded to take soundings with a view of ascertaining its depth. They could see the bottom distinctly, so clear was the water, and fancied the depth not to exceed seven or eight feet. They found, however, on testing it, that it was 30 feet deep, and that the water drifted rapidly towards a narrow neck in the cavern, whence they supposed it found an outlet. They pursued their explorations in that direction until they reached a point too narrow to admit of further progress. The whole area of this subterranean pond was found to be several hundred feet, while its depth from the surface of the earth above was nearly 100 feet. Mr. COOK, after ascending, procured a quantity of sawdust and threw it into the water below, with a view of ascertaining where it found egress. After a considerable search, the sawdust was found on the surface of a spring, nearly a mile distant. This, I believe, is the only exploration of this cave that has ever been attempted.

A gentleman who resides in this neighborhood informed me of a strange circumstance in reference to a child of his and a rattlesnake, which occurred a short time ago in a field adjoining his residence. The child, who was 3 years of age, was playing in the grass a short distance from the house, when the father observed it to rise suddenly from the place where it was seated and run towards some object. After running a short distance, it made a sudden grasp towards the earth, and rising again as if disappointed in its efforts to seize the object it pursued, advanced with equal zeal to overtake it. This routine was enacted some half dozen times, and at length the father seeing the child disposed to wander too far, pursued and overtook it, when, to his horror, he perceived the object of the child's pursuit to be a rattlesnake. Leaving the child behind, he followed the reptile to destroy it, but far from receding as when pursued by the child, it confronted its assailant and prepared vigorously for a fight. It did not, however, long withstand the charge, and the father soon dispatched it. The nature of this circumstance forcibly indicates the intervention of Providence for the safety of the child.

As the unfavorable influence of the Wise-Donnelly letter, in reference to its author, is disappearing, the indignation towards the "Softs" of New-York is evidently on the increase. I am satisfied, from all I can see and ascertain, that this letter and the circumstances of its publication will inevitably lead to a split in the Charleston Convention. If there is anything upon which Virginia is sensitive, it is her honor. She has a code of political morals which she affects to hold as inviolable as her State credit, believing her integrity on that score to constitute the basis of her great moral power in national politics. She nurtures the high moral tone in her politics with jealous care, and would as soon resent any effort to impeach the morality of her political faith as would any of her sons an impeachment upon his honor Hence I am convinced, as well from observation during my travels in Virginia, as from information regarding the uniform feeling of the State in matters affecting her State pride, that she will work with all her energy in the Charleston Convention to exclude the Softs. A gentleman whom I met on his return from the White Sulphur Springs, assured me that several leading politicians from the South, visiting that place at present, expressed a decided purpose to aid Virginia in the work of exclusion. I have no doubt but that the attempt will be made, and but very little doubt of its succeeding.

JOHN LETCHER, the Governor elect, is now sojourning at the Orkney Springs, in Shenandoah County, He is suffering from erysipelas, and has made a tour of all the watering places in Virginia during the present Summer to find relief. His friends are apprehensive that this disease will ultimately carry him off.

The weather continues warm in this region, and there is a probability that the season at the Springs will be more protracted than usual.

THE FANCY BALL AT OLD POINT.

Fancy Dress and Masquerade Ball—Gay Times at the Hygeia—Distinguished Floor Managers—Characters in Costume—Rifle Cannon Experiments at Fort Monroe—Sawyer's Gun Not Beaten—Return of the Southern Tourists, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Friday, Aug. 26, 1859.

I announced in my last letter that a grand fancy dress and masquerade ball was to be given by the guests of the Hygeia Hotel. This interesting event is over, and *Hoteldom*, here, can now settle down to its usual state of undisturbed country quiet. Everything has its climax, and the excitement among the guests of Hygeia reached its climateric last evening at the hour of 9 o'clock precisely, when the loud-mouthed cannon on the ramparts of Fort Monroe sounded the signal for those in costume and mask to enter the ball-room.

All the appointments for the ball were well arranged and its success was complete. Early in the evening a fine display of fireworks came off in front of the hotel, and at 9 the immense ball-room, already brilliantly lighted, was thrown open. As the characters in disguise filed in, the name of each one was distinctly announced, frequently to the great merriment of the company. Husbands came without their wives—wives without their husbands, and daughters without the watchful eye of a mamma. In they poured from all parts of the hotel—each comer a stranger to the others ; and during a great part of the evening the parties remained undiscovered even where the most intimate relations existed. In several instances were secrets revealed through mistake, and in one case a husband was detected in a spirited flirtation with his own wife, while he vehemently denied being a married man. The joke was too good to be kept and she exposed him.

The list of Managers included several distinguished personages, and among them the venerable Ex-President TYLER, whom, I regret to say, business engagements forced to be absent. His beautiful and accomplished lady, however, was present and enlivened the occasion by her winning smiles. Mrs. TYLER is here, as everywhere else, a general favorite, and "Villa Margarete" is the centre of attraction to a large number of friends.

So numerous and varied were the characters present last evening, and so brilliant the costumes, that it would be idle to attempt a full description within the compass of a letter, and I beg to refer to a few of the leading ones as a fair example of the whole company.

Mrs. TYLER herself was not in costume, but wore a suit of plain black, with a star of brilliants upon the forehead. She was full of life, and her sparkling wit added much to the enjoyment of the company.

Miss TYLER, (neice of the ex-President,) in pure white, personated "Modesty," and acted well her part. She taught by example that important lesson "Modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman."

Miss LEE, of New York, as "Riches and Poverty," was a decided character, and attracted much attention, less though, perhaps, than she always secures by her sprightly manners and rich intellectual endowments. She has been one of the reigning belles of the season here.

Miss T. FALLS, of Baltimore, shone brightly as the "Morning Star," and many a gallant cavalier would gladly have claimed her as the particular star of his destiny.

Miss ALEXANDER, of Washington, was the *petite* "Viola," whose elastic step could be seen almost ubiquitous in the dance.

Miss LYNE, of Norfolk, was the "Goddess of Liberty," and a goddess so lovely that even feudal kings might have worshipped at her shrine.

Mrs. H. C. WHITING, of Hampton, was the "Starry Night," at the hour of 12, and her costume was among the richest in the room.

Mrs. EVANS, of Washington, personated Mrs. WILLIAMS' great character of "Bobbing Around," to the evident delight of the whole company, who voted that Mrs. WILLIAMS was fairly beaten at her own game.

Miss BONSAL, of Norfolk, as the "Spanish Girl," was greatly admired for her beautiful dancing.

Miss HASKINS, of Old Point, as "Noonday," was as bright and beautiful as the character she personated.

Capt. F. GARDNER, U. S. A., as the Magician.

Mr. E. R. WARNER, of Baltimore, as Ivanhoe, Paul Pry and the Fortune Teller. In each character he was completely disguised.

Mr. ALEXANDER DE JEAN, of Louisiana, as Prince of Wales.

Mr. F. D. ORME, of Washington, as Belzebub.

Mr. T. NASH, of Petersburg, as Hamlet.

Mr. WHELAN, of Baltimore, as the Pirate Chief.

Mr. JOHN SEGAR, as Don Juan.

Lieutenant PORTER, (U. S. Revenue cutter *Duane*,) as Grand Turk.

Mr. GEORGE Wilson, as Harlequin.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of Washington, as Julius Cæsar.

Lieut. MILLIGAN, U. S. R. S——, as the Limerick Boy.

Mr. KILLENGER, of Baltimore, as Don Cæsar De Bazan.

Mr. J. M. BERRIEN, of Georgia, as Duke of Norfolk.

Mr. GEORGE CALHOUN, of South Carolina, as a Spanish Cavalier, and as an Indian Brave.

Lieutenant HOLLINQUIST, U. S. A., as a Turk, and as a Dandy Darkey.

Lieutenant MILLER, U. S. A., as a Dutchman.

Mr. FOSTER, editor of the Murfreesboro (N. C.) *Gazette*, as Duke of Argyle.

One of the prettiest female costumes present was worn by the accomplished wife of Capt. J. GARDNER, and represented Midsummer's Night. But space forbids any further notice of this brilliant party. The supper was, of course, like all suppers on similar occasions, "very *recherché*." At midnight the supper was announced ; Mrs. TYLER, escorted by Capt. DYER, U. S. A., led the way.

I would here say that the guests of the hotel feel under special obligations to Col. HARVEY BROWN, Commandant of the post here, and to Capt. DYER, of the Ordnance Department, for their kind assistance in completing the arrangements for the ball. Capt. RICHARD EVANS, of the Revenue Cutter *Duane*, furnished the flags for decoration.

The experiments, thus far, in testing the newly invented rifle canon, show that SAWYER's gun will be difficult to beat. With an angle of 10° and five pounds of powder, it threw a ball weighing forty-five pounds 3,450 yards ; and at an elevation of 13½° it reached 4,360 yards, as an average distance.

The Southern tourists who have been visiting the North are now homeward bound, and many of them are stopping here to enjoy fish and oysters before returning to the realities of a business life. Q.

The Report of the Croton Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times :

The Croton Aqueduct Board have adopted the reports of Prof. TORREY and Dr. CHILTON. I do not believe the medical profession will be as willing to adopt that part of their reports in which they say :

"I do not believe that it communicates any unwholesome quality to the water."—*Torrey.*

"I believe the unusual little plant which we have found in it, and which gave it the peculiar flavor complained of, to be of a perfectly harmless character, and consequently that the wholesomeness of the water has not been impaired by it in the least degree."—*Chilton.*

The following, among many, are the reasons of my belief : 1. The universal experience of *practical medicine* demonstrates, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that *impure water is a prolific cause of disease.* Was the Croton water impure ? 2. Chemistry is not the *proper* test for *organic impurities* in water. 3. The microscopic analysis (which is the only *reliable* test,) was limited, in fact quite a *secondary* part of their analysis, and finally, it does not appear by their reports that they examined or analyzed the *sediment* or *mud* at the bottom of the reservoirs or the dam, which always contains a very large portion of the *organic* impurities of water. McN.

The first newspaper in the Red River Territory is about to be started by Messrs. Buckingham & Coldwell, two gentlemen who have been for some time engaged on the press of Toronto. The journal is to be called the *Nor'-Wester.*

Rowdyism in Baltimore.

THE EVIL TO BE ABATED—A TOWN-MEETING CALLED—A ROWDY SHOT BY AN EDITOR.

Two thousand prominent citizens and business men of Baltimore have signed a call for a Town-meeting, to be held on the 5th September, for the purpose of considering the measures required to remedy the evils of rowdyism. The call reads as follows :

"The undersigned, citizens and business men of Baltimore, in view of the present deplorable condition of affairs in our city, call upon all favorable to the restoration of law and order, the purity of the ballot-box and the protection of legal voters, to assemble with them in mass meeting, at Monument Square, on Monday afternoon, the 5th day of September, at 4 o'clock, to take into consideration such measures as the present crisis may warrant."

The Baltimore *American* states that this movement has no political object, but is designed to free the city from the stain that rests upon it in consequence of the repeated acts of violence of the last two or three years. The *American* adds :

"We do not care, in this present emergency, one jot about the principles of Whig, Democrat or Native. At another time we may consent to discuss them, but now we have something better to do. We want temperate discussion of a question that more nearly concerns us. We do not want the eloquence of gentlemen who have won reputation in the political arena chiefly by the abuse of the opposite faction. Our object is to bury not only hatches, but knives, billys, bludgeons and revolvers. And we want that irresistible determination to free the city from the presence of its enemies, that will signify to those most familiar with these devils' playthings that we will bury *them* also rather than fail. The things that we contend for are our homes, our wives and children, our property and our lives. We have unbounded confidence in the power of the law to remedy all the horrors that oppress us, and we intend to see the law enforced. We earnestly implore all men who have an interest in maintaining the majesty of the law, to come forward, at this important juncture, and fearlessly assert their rights. Let us be moderate, temperate, wise and discreet, but let us be in earnest also. Only let the friends of law and order unite in one vigorous effort NOW, and our good old city will once more take her place in the front rank, and the disreputable characters who have infested her streets will slink away into their native obscurity."

A telegram published on Saturday stated that on of the editors of the Baltimore *Exchange* had shot a rowdy who made an assault upon him. The *Exchange* gives the following particulars of this occurrence :

"We are pained to state that Mr. HENRY M. FITZHUGH, one of the editors and proprietors of this paper, was yesterday under the necessity of using a pistol upon the person of PAUL PLACIDE, one of the most notorious rowdies of this city. PLACIDE came into our counting-room about 2 o'clock, and engaged in conversation with the clerk in attendance at the counter, on the subject of the disturbance at our office on the previous afternoon, when one of his rowdy associates, JOHN GAMBRILL, tore down the notice of his arrest and committal to jail from our bulletin-boards. He also spoke of the fact of his own arrest having been published in this paper some time since, and was still standing at the counter when Mr. FITZHUGH entered for the purpose of giving some directions to the clerk. So soon as Mr. FITZHUGH had left, PLACIDE inquired his name, and being informed by the clerk, followed him out of the counting-room, accosted him on the pavement, and addressed some offensive language to him, with the evident design of fastening a quarrel upon him. Mr. FITZHUGH, paying him no attention, however, hailed a passing omnibus and got in, for the purpose of going home. As the omnibus was about to start, PLACIDE ran and jumped in also, and, taking a seat opposite to Mr. FITZHUGH, resumed his previous style of offensive remark. As the omnibus approached the corner of Hanover-street, in Baltimore, PLACIDE grew more and more aggressive in his language and manner, and finally, rising from his seat, told Mr. FITZHUGH to "draw." Goaded beyond forbearance by the insults of the ruffian, and believing that he was about to be attacked—and, perhaps, murdered—Mr. FITZHUGH did draw, and fired. A scuffle ensued in which Mr. FITZHUGH fired two more shots, and which was terminated by the arrest of both parties by Sergeant McCOMAS, whose attention having been drawn to the conduct of PLACIDE when he first entered our counting-room, had followed the omnibus up the street, in the expectation, and for the purpose of preventing a difficulty. PLACIDE, we believe, was but slightly injured.

It may be permitted us to say that wherever Mr. FITZHUGH is known there is little danger that his action in the matter will be either misconstrued or condemned."

The Baltimore *Sun* adds the following particulars :

"The ball passed entirely through the under part of the arm of PLACIDE, near the shoulder. They then got out of the omnibus, when Mr. FITZHUGH fired a second and third shots, the first of which passed through the right arm of PLACIDE, near the elbow, and the last through his left hand, near the lower joint of the thumb, the powder from which burned the hand of the officer."

Several rowdies who were concerned in the recent attack upon passengers returning from a camp-meeting, on board the steamer *Express*, have been arrested in Baltimore. The *Exchange* of yesterday says :

"The Police have been on the look-out for the rioters, as it was thought that they hailed from the western section of the city. On Saturday morning, officers HANDY and BROOKS succeeded in arresting a man named GEO. DEFORD, on the charge of being one of the party. He was taken before the acting Mayor, who, after hearing the testimony of the officers making the arrest, held him to bale in the sum of $1,000 to appear and answer the charge on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. The bail was given by his father, who is said to be a very respectable man. From remarks made by the prisoner at the station, the officers had their attention directed to other parties. On Saturday night officers HAUSE and CHAMBERS succeeded in the arrest of two young men named JOHN COSGROVE and JOHN HOWARD, while they were following the German Turners in their march to Monument square. They are both very young men. They were brought before the acting Mayor yesterday morning, and sent to jail in default of $1,000 bail each, to appear and answer on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. All three of the party hail from the north-western section of the city, and have figured before in police annals.

Yesterday WILLIAM REESE, a young man about 19 years of age, was also arrested by Officers DINSMORE and DEMING, on the charge of being one of the party engaged in the outrage on board the *Express*. He was locked up in the Western Station, and will be brought before Acting-Mayor FORD, this morning. REESE, though young in years, has become notorious, on account of his many acts of ruffianism. The four prisoners are members of a club rallying under the name of "Bolters," who infest the northwestern section of the city, their headquarters being near the corner of Chatsworth and George streets. The club is composed of young men between the ages of 17 and 20, and has for some time been a terror to the people of the neighborhood.

POLITICAL.

The *Constitution* comments as follows upon Senator DOUGLAS' article in the September *Harper* :

"As a contribution to the political literature of the day, from a prominent candidate for the Presidency, it will attract general attention, and the popular magazine in which it figures will give the additional advantage of its wide circulation. Reserving any extended observations for the present, we may remark that, at a time when the Democratic masses in different parts of the nation, holding somewhat more or somewhat less on the question of popular sovereignty, and other subordinate questions, are ready to unite on a safe, practicable, middle ground, the appearance of this production is, to say the least, *unseasonable.*"

The Chicago *Times* (Douglas) copies the *Harper* article entire, and adds the following comment:

"And here we would say to any person into whose hands this paper shall come, who has not at the moment the time to spare which it would take to read it, by all means lay it carefully aside until a time of more freedom with you. It is a paper that, valuable as it now is, will be just as valuable a week or a month—nay a year or ten years hence, and indeed so long as the principle of Popular Sovereignty is respected, as it is to-day. It will at once take place alongside of the many famous classical productions of the early publicists of America ; it is equal to any of these in respect of style and arrangement of the several branches of the subject, and the principles which it enforces are fundamental. These characteristics will secure it against every vicissitude of time and change of popular sentiment."

The Washington *States*, of 25th August contains the following emphatic statement, involving an issue of veracity :

The New-York *Tribune* of the 23d contains a letter written in this city, over the signature of "A Native Southerner," which purports to give the details of a "private and confidential conversation between Mr. DOUGLAS and the representatives of the different factions" who were assembled at his residence "by special invitation." In this letter he says :

"On any evening may be found at the residence of Senator DOUGLAS Democrats of all shades, as well as every class of fence men. On Friday evening last was quite a large gathering there of politicians of all stripes, by special invitation. Prominent among the guests were Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, Mr. BROWNE, editor of the *Constitution*, (the Government organ,) Mr. COOMBS, editor of the *Republic*, and many other leading Southern and Northern party men. There was much private and confidential conversation between Mr. DOUGLAS and the representatives of the different factions there assembled.

"In regard to the Slave-trade Mr. DOUGLAS stated that there was not the shadow of doubt, but that it had been carried on quite extensively for a long time back, and there had been more slaves imported into the Southern States during the last year than had ever been imported before in any one year even when the Slave-trade was legal. It was his confident belief that over 15,000 slaves had been brought into this country during the past year. He had seen with his own eyes 300 of those recently imported, miserable beings, in a slave-pen in Vicksburgh, Miss., and also large numbers at Memphis, Tenn."

Now, without discussing the morals of a writer who would avail himself of confidential conversation which he did not hear, or that of a paper which would admit of such surreptitiously obtained details in its columns, it is sufficient *to state that we happen to know that Mr. Douglas had no company at the time referred to, and that none of the gentlemen named have been at his residence since the adjournment of Congress* ; nor did he invite them to meet him anywhere else ; nor has there been any such political gathering or conference. The writer of the letter, although intimating that he is a visitor at the city, is a resident of Washington, and, we understand, identified with the Abolition organ here. We leave it to the public to judge what punishment such a contemptible scamp merits.

A Remarkable Case of Deception—A Philadelphia Family taken-in by a New-York Adventurer.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Transcript, Aug. 28.

One of the most remarkable cases that ever presented themselves to the police authorities, has now so nearly reached the culminating point, that we give it at once to the readers of the *Sunday Transcript, in extenso.* No one can forget the period when the recent extensive religious revival first commenced in this city, the wide preparations made by the clergy for availing themselves of what appeared to be an influx of a special spirit of grace, and the erection of a mammoth canvas tent at the corner of Broad and Locust streets, by the Young Men's Christian Association, to accommodate the poorer classes of the community, who painfully realize the proscriptive character of our present pew rents. When this tent was first erected, its services were attended by comparatively wealthy people, who, by their presence, sought to give countenance to even the most humble. Among the young gentlemen who manifested the most devoutness, was a youth named AMOS JAMES SEXTON—a youth of prepossessing appearance, insinuating address, and more than ordinary fervor in what he called "his Master's service." He was particularly zealous that all young females then "out of the ark of safety," should be brought to salvation, and among this class he found of sympathisers not a few.

Among those who manifested the most interest in the labors of young SEXTON was a young lady who professed conversion from one of the down town Catholic churches, and also a Miss WILHELMINA KENNEDY, of this city. Miss KENNEDY is a very fine looking young woman. Her three sisters and herself are members of the Rev. Mr. LADD's Presbyterian church, and their family is composed of themselves and their father, the latter well stricken in years. To cut a long story short, SEXTON ultimately became very intimate with the KENNEDYS, and about a year ago married WILHELMINA at her father's house, and with the full consent of her family. His representations to Mr. KENNEDY and the ladies were that he was the son of a wealthy gentleman named AMOS JONES SEXTON, who was in partnership with a brother of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, of New-York, was heavily engaged in the construction and fitting up of ocean steamers, and that he was the inheritor from his grandfather of $500,000, which his father retained until he became of age.

Last April, at the house of Mr. KENNEDY young SEXTON, previous to his marriage with Miss KENNEDY, was taken ill, when Dr. R. W. POWER, of No. 1,225 North Tenth-street, was summoned to attend him. The doctor found his patient presenting symptoms of having taken arsenic, and in a condition which afterwards kept him to his bed for four weeks. He accounted for the arsenic in this wise : One night, after an absence of some hours, which greatly alarmed the family, he came home in a state of terrible agitation, with his clothing in disorder and half famished with hunger. He said that while passing quietly along the street, his father and mother, accompanied by two hired ruffians, had overtaken him ; that the men had pinioned him, placed him in a carriage, and conveyed him to a house in Jefferson-street, near Twenty-second ; that he was there taken into a room, where he found a person in the garb of a minister, a young lady about twenty years of age, and a negro man. The young lady, he says, is a niece of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, and a daughter of his father's partner. He was now informed by his father that he must at once marry the lady, and upon his refusal he was tied down upon a bed, and while the negro held a loaded pistol to his head, threatening to shoot him in case of refusal, he went through the forms of marriage. This being done he was released, but upon still refusing to recognise the lady as his wife, he was locked up in another apartment for the night, in the hope that time would overcome his obduracy. He represented that he escaped by jumping from a window to a low shed, and thus regained the street.

He now represented to the family that the young lady in question was in reality the child of his own father, but that of course Mr. VANDERBILT was ignorant of the fact, and that the marriage was necessary in order to cover up some fraudulent transactions between Mr. VANDERBILT and SEXTON, Sr.

All this the credulous family implicitly believed, and also that his father had frequently attempted to poison young SEXTON. What renders the matter more remarkable, is that the young man's sickness was severe, and accompanied by strong spasms and frequently recurring delirium. Meanwhile the arrangements for the nuptials between him and Miss KENNEDY, which were to have been solemnized at Mr. LADD's church, were solemnized in private, Mr. LADD performing the ceremony. SEXTON then made a will bequeathing to his young wife real estate, stocks and bonds amounting to $79,000, which will the young lady locked up, fully crediting its genuineness, notwithstanding the fact that previous to the wedding SEXTON, Sr., had called at the house and informed the family, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. LADD, that his son was not only penniless, but was subject to epileptic fits.

Thus matters went on for a time, SEXTON continually haunted by alleged fears of being poisoned by his father. A little servant girl, about 14 years of age, named EMMA STEWART, was employed by the family. She is a sprightly child, possessing more than ordinary intelligence. One day, while walking out with Miss LOUISA KENNEDY, it is alleged by her that the child was seized by old SEXTON, placed in a carriage, and taken towards the La Pierre House. When she returned, she said that the old gentleman had given her half an orange, which she produced, and promised to give her a $1,000 if she would first administer it to young SEXTON, and leave the back door open at night, so that he (SEXTON, Sr.) could obtain access to the premises and get possession of certain papers. At another time the child came home with her face covered with mud and her clothes half torn from her, saying that old SEXTON had made another attempt to kidnap her. At another time the family imbibed the idea that old SEXTON had entered the house and poisoned the food in the closets. On another occasion young SEXTON came into the house in great agitation. He said he had met his father in the street, provided with large rolls of bank bills ; that he begged him for some money, which, instead of being granted, was met by a violent assault.

At last, urged by his wife's family to put a stop to these harrassments and assaults, the aid of a prominent lawyer was invoked, and affidavits were made both by young SEXTON and the servant girl, STEWART, against SEXTON senior. Upon the promise of a handsome reward, the detectives took the matter in hand, and diligently sought to arrest the party complained of. For two weeks they kept a watch upon the hotels, in hope that the object of their search might arrive, when, to the great surprise of all parties, SEXTON went before Alderman BEITLER last week, and, stating that his father had settled the matter by an arrangement to pay him $50,000, withdrew the suit. In doing this he neither paid the costs to the Alderman, nor offered the counsel or officers a single copper for their extraordinary services in the case.

Meanwhile another lawyer, who is a gentleman of the first respectability, and who is a friend of the KENNEDY family, took young SEXTON with him to New-York, in order that all further doubts about the young man's property might be set at rest. As his wife and sister had already been to New-York with him on their wedding tour, and had been introduced by young SEXTON to several respectable parties, the family up to this time had never doubted the truth of young SEXTON's story.

Young SEXTON said he had $25,000 in the City Bank in Brooklyn, and $3,800 in a Saving's institution in the same city. SEXTON, the lawyer, and a gentleman formerly connected with the New-York *Herald*, went together ; and as SEXTON professed a fear of being followed by assassins, after taking a round-about course, stopped for the night at an obscure hotel on the East River. SEXTON complained of diarrhœa, was up several times during the night, and next morning was among the missing. The lawyer arose and soon went over the river to the Banks in Brooklyn, where he made inquiries concerning the deposits. He called upon Mayor TIEMANN and obtained a letter of introduction to the Presidents of both Banks. At the City Bank no such money was deposited or any such person known, while at the Savings Bank a clerk said that he remembered a crazy person of that name, who had annoyed them a good deal by sending checks to the Bank when he had no account there, and afterwards calling to scold all hands because they were not paid. The lawyer also learned that a Mr. AYMAR, of the Lenox Insurance Company, whom SEXTON had represented to be his uncle, was not his uncle ; that Mr. LITTLE, a conveyancer in Brooklyn, had *not* sold a marble cottage on Long Island which belonged to him ; that he had *not* paid his bill at the St. Nicholas when he went on his wedding tour ; that his father was not a man of any property ; that his word was not entitled to any credit ; that his father had no business connection with Mr. JACOB VANDERBILT, or with anybody else. In short, it was clearly shown to the anxiously-inquiring lawyer that his entire errand was fruitless.

When he had returned to this city, SEXTON came to his office shortly afterwards, accompanied by his wife and sister, when the result of his inquiries in New-York and Brooklyn was made known to him. Will it be credited that for every revelation he had an apparently plausible solution, and that his wife's family still believe that in a short time he will enter into the possession of his fat inheritance ? Indeed they had gone so far as to purchase a house on the strength of the expected replenishment of their finances. Meanwhile, young SEXTON still resides with the Kennedy family, and is as penniless as persons like he invariably are. The case is as yet known only to a few persons, but in all the annals of deception, in the wildest stretch of fiction, it may be safely asserted that there was never exhibited an instance of so well-digested and coherent a series of frauds. If it be madness on the part of young SEXTON—and such it seems to be beyond a doubt—its method is marvelous to a degree.

FROM SIERRA LEONE.—The Salem *Register* says that a letter received in that city from Sierra Leone, dated July 23, states that it was then, and had been for some time, very sickly there, and that many deaths had occurred among the foreign residents. Twelve of the European houses were closed in consequence of the death of the heads of the respective firms. In one instance, where the head of the house had gone on a visit to Europe, all the clerks died of the fever shortly after he left.

THE COAL-DIGGERS' STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Another meeting of the coal-diggers was held at Saw Mill Run, yesterday, when a proposition was made by Ross & Co. to the effect that if their men would go to work on Monday next, they would put up scales within sixty days. If the cars weighed more than the brand indicated, the difference would be put to the credit of the miners ; but if the cars did not come up to the branded weight, a corresponding deduction would be made. The proposal was voted down by a considerable majority, the miners declaring themselves opposed to anything short of the unconditional establishment of scales at the mouth of the pit. Next Friday the strikers will march in procession through the two cities. They will be accompanied by an excellent band, and purpose making a grand demonstration. It is expected that every pit between this and McKeesport will be represented, and that two or three thousand men will take part in the demonstration.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle, Aug. 27.*

The New-Haven *Journal* says : "The tobacco culture in the Connecticut Valley is continually growing in importance, having trebled within a few years. It commands increased attention and is cultivated with profit. The crop this year promises finely."

EDUCATION.

American Institute of Instruction, at New-Bedford—Concluding Proceedings.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859.

The first business of the Institute, this morning, was the discussion of the question—"*Is it expedient to require the use of the Bible by pupils in Public Schools?*"

The Rev. B. G. NORTHRUP took the affirmative of the question, and, at the same time, so defined his views as to limit the question by saying that he would have no *coercion* in the matter. He went on to speak of the value of the Bible for its influence in developing all the faculties of the human mind, particularly the imagination and the memory.

Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, also urged its use, and referred to the practice in the middle ages with reference to it.

Mr. ALLEN, of New-Bedford, took the negative side of the question. To *require*, to make compulsory the use of the Bible, is an invasion of the right of private judgment. As affecting the culture of the memory, the imagination and the conscience, there is no question of its importance; but if pupils are compelled to read, all good moral effect on the mind is lost, aside from the fact that the fundamental principle of the right of private judgment is violated.

Mr. F. A. SAWYER, of Charleston, S. C., thought that everybody is willing to go in for a law that will allow every one to do as he pleases; but a verdict of the Institute in the affirmative of this question would be in violation of the fundamental principle of our Government, that allows every person the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. But if this were right in principle, it would not be worth anything in practice. If, as Protestants, we are prepared to require the reading and use of the Bible by Catholics, some day, in some localities, the Catholics may have the same relation to us that we have to them. If we are ready to accept that state of things, we are honest in such a requirement as the question contemplates. Mr. S. fully admitted the importance of some great moral power being brought to bear on the youth of the country. But this question of the morals of the youth will depend not so much on teachers as on parents, Churches, Sabbath Schools and other institutions.

Mr. M. T. BROWN, Superintendent of Schools in Toledo, Ohio, also took the negative of the question. He referred to the Douay version, and asked, if the question is decided in the affirmative, then which version shall be read? He plead strongly for free toleration.

Mr. SHELDON, of Newtown, thought the School Board, who direct what books shall be read in school, or used as text books, have a right also to say that the Bible shall be used as a text book, like the classics.

Mr. KNEELAND, of Roxbury, and STONE, of Plymouth, further discussed the question, and it was laid on the table for the purpose of listening to a lecture on "The Mathematics as a branch of classical education." He spoke especially of the importance of a correct system or order for study, for the want of which the education of most persons is partial, some important branches being ignored, while others of less importance have too much attention given to them. Neither mathematics nor languages should be attended too exclusively. The lecturer spoke particularly of the importance of the study of Geometry, and of pursuing that before Algebra. The elements of mathematics should be thoroughly taught, leaving the mechanical operations with less attention than is generally given them, since a machine may be made to do that work with infallible correctness. The cultivation of the habit of attention and the inventive powers is one of the chief advantages of the study, as it relates to the improvement of the mind.

During the course of the lecture the audience were startled by the cry of fire; but the calm suggestion of the President that the ladies, of whom the meeting was composed to a great extent, could aid but little in suppressing the fire, and the reflection of a moment induced all to resume their seats and allow the lecturer to conclude.

The afternoon session was principally occupied by a very good lecture on the "Parent Side in the work of Education," by Mr. CHARLES HUTCHINS, of Boston, after which the question whether the legislation of Massachusetts, at its last session, on the subject of schools, was expedient, was taken up for discussion. Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL commenced the discussion by simply stating concisely what the legislation of the last Legislature was, with regard to schools, and particularly with reference to the abolition of the district system, and the giving of the whole business of employing teachers to the committee of the towns or cities as municipalities. He did not attempt to express any opinion of the character of that legislation, although he had a very decided one; but it was plain, from the other legislation at the same session, that the Legislature were sincerely desirous of promoting the great work of education.

The Hon. ANSON SMITH, of Ohio, was called on to give some account of the Ohio system. He said Ohio passed a law six years ago, similar to that of Massachusetts, by which the district system was abolished. Each township or incorporated village, was made a school district, which is under the exclusive control of a township Board of Education. The taxes, with the exception of the State levy, are township taxes, for the support of the schools. The plan has worked well in Ohio. There is no objection to the new system, except that which may be traced to complaints about the greater expense of the new system. It does cost more, because better teachers are employed, and the schools are tenfold better than before.

JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq., of this City, gave an account of the abolition of the district system more than twenty years ago. From that time, the work of education has steadily progressed here, and it is a matter of astonishment that the change made by the Legislature should be opposed in any part of the State, particularly in Bristol County.

The evening Session was held in the North Christian Church, the largest in the city, which was found too small without extra seats. The lecturer for the evening was the Rev. R. C. WATERSTON, of Boston, who spoke nearly two hours on *The Love of the Beautiful, in Nature and Art.* In considering the subject, he spoke first of Nature, because that is before all Art. Every law of Art is a law of Nature. True Art is based upon eternal verities; they are from God, and have been made an element in the laws of the Universe.

Then, in further presenting his views, the lecturer inquired what we are to understand by the *love* of the beautiful in Nature and Art, what will be the *results* of that love, and some of the *best methods* of gaining this love.

I believe I have already intimated that this seems to be one of the largest, if not the largest, gathering ever held by the Institute. More than seven hundred ladies from abroad have been received as guests of the citizens, being promptly referred to their places by Mr. CONGDON, who has this department of duty assigned him.

NEW-BEDFORD, Friday, Aug. 26.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year reported the following list, which was elected:

President—D. B. HAGAR, Jamaica Plain.

Vice-Presidents—Samuel Pettes, Roxbury; Barnas Sears, Providence, R. I.; Gideon F. Thayer, Boston; Benjamin Greenleaf, Bradford; Daniel Kimball, Needham; William Russell, Lancaster; Henry Barnard, Madison, Wis.; William H. Wells, Chicago, Ill.; Dyer H. Sanborn, Hopkinton, N. H.; Alfred Greenleaf, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William D. Swan, Boston; Charles Northend, New-Britain, Conn.; Samuel S. Greene, Providence R. I.; Ariel Parish, Springfield; Leander Wetherell, Boston; Geo. B. Emerson, Boston; Daniel Leach, Providence, R. I.; Amos Perry, Providence, R. I.; Nathan Hedges, Newark, N. J.; Wm. J. Adams, Boston; Worthington Hooker, New Haven, Conn.; Zalmon Richards, Washington, D. C.; John W. Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas Sherwin, Boston; Jacob Batchelder, Salem; Elbridge Smith, Norwich, Conn.; George S. Boutwell, Groton; John Kingsbury, Providence, R. I.; George Allen, Jr., Boston; Charles Hammond, Groton; D. N. Camp, New-Britain, Conn.; J. D. Philbrick, Boston; Joshua Bates, Boston; Anson Smyth, Columbus, Ohio; Alpheus Crosby, Salem; Ebenezer Hervey, New-Bedford.

Recording Secretary—B. W. Putnam, Boston.

Corresponding Secretaries—A. M. Gay, Charlestown; Jo[illegible] Kneeland, Roxbury.

Treasurer—Wm D. Ticknor, Boston.

The Hon. GEORGE [illegible], in behalf of a Committee to take notice of the death of the Hon. HORACE MANN, yesterday reported a series of resolutions, and in the same connection gave a most full and justly-eulogistic address, such as no one but a person most intimately acquainted with Mr. MANN could give.

The Hon. THOMAS SHERWIN, of Boston, followed, rehearsing to some extent the classes of community who owe to Mr. MANN a debt of gratitude, and suggesting the best way in which these classes can best repay that debt. He had an energy of purpose which found no obstacle insurmountable, no difficulty unconquerable, no labor too arduous. But his eulogy need not come from living lips; his best eulogy is in what he said and did.

The Hon. G. F. THAYER, of Boston, also added his testimony to the worth of Mr. MANN, and in closing quoted words which he had used: "Be ashamed to die till you have achieved some triumph for humanity."

Messrs. NORTHRUP of Mass., PERRY of Providence, WATERSTON of Boston, and GREENLEAF of Brooklyn, added their testimony to the appreciation which they in common with the people of this country have of the character of Mr. MANN.

Mr. CHAS. NORTHEND, of New-Britain, Conn., then gave a very practical address of an hour on "Primary Schools." The address showed great familiarity with his subject, and contained many valuable suggestions, easily adopted by teachers, and tending to eminent profit if successfully applied.

Prof. SANBORN, of Dartmouth College, gave the lecture before the Institute, this afternoon, in place of Prof. PATTERSON, of the same College, who had been announced to speak, but was unable to be present. The lecture was one, as was stated, that had been prepared for, and delivered before, the students of the College, in the regular discharge of his duty. In connection with his remarks on the obligation of students, the derelictions so common in College life were strongly condemned, and among others, especially, the practice of "skinning," or getting lessons by the aid of other students. The use of "keys" in Mathematics and "Translations" in the languages was earnestly protested against. Nothing was more important for the student than self-reliance, and this can never be had by one who depends on "helps" in his College course. In this connection, he related this incident in the life of Mr. WEBSTER: On a certain occasion, a young man happened to dine at the same table with Mr. WEBSTER, and assumed to address him quite familiarly, and interrogate him as to whether the speech he gave in reply to HAYNE was really extemporaneous, as it appeared, or not. Mr. WEBSTER replied that he had thought of the subject for eighteen months, but the occasion drew forth the reply. The young man then put a similar question with regard to another speech of Mr. WEBSTER's. That, also, he said he had thought about for some time, and then, turning his large eyes upon the young man, he said: "Let me tell you, young gentleman, there is no such thing as extemporaneous acquisition." "A man," said the lecturer, "may as well attempt to elucidate, extemporaneously, a principle in abstruse mathematics, that he has never thought of, as attempt to speak on any subject without previous study."

The evening session was occupied with brief reports from several States, and the adoption of the customary resolutions of thanks, &c. The Hon. T. D. ELLIOT responded to the expression of thanks to the citizens for their hospitality, and heartily invited another meeting of the Institute, at a future day.

The meeting, this year, has been eminently a successful one—not only large in numbers, but influential in the right direction. X.

The Peace of Villafranca and the Hungarian Cause.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The peace of Villafranca has produced a temporary suspension of the struggle for national independence in Europe.

Of this peace—dissipating so many patriotic hopes—the daily papers have already given the most important features, though certain incidents still enveloped in mystery will, when the time arrives for their disclosure, yet astonish the public.

Letters from KOSSUTH, dated at Geneva, Switzerland, July 31, confirm the worst of this disastrous intelligence, and as by my card, published July 6, I invited, on behalf of the Hungarian National Committee, such of my countrymen as were desirous under the then existing state of affairs to repair to Geneva, to hold themselves in readiness for the final call which I had hoped to make upon them, I now feel it my duty to inform those who have answered my card that the sudden blow of Villafranca defers the occasion upon which their patriotic devotion shall be displayed again.

I beg to inform them, at the same time, that the Hungarian Legion in Geneva (numbering already over five thousand) is to remain embodied until the signing of a formal treaty of peace, when it is to be disbanded, with the choice for the rank and file either to take service in the French foreign legion, or to return home under the promise of LOUIS NAPOLEON's intervention with FRANCIS JOSEPH to obtain for them an amnesty and exemption from further military service in Austria. No sane Hungarian will, I think, accept either the alternative of being buried in Algeria, or (looking to the past) of trusting, under any guarantee whatever, to the faith of the so-often perjured Austria.

However gloomy the aspect of affairs for the present may be, it is gratifying, as regards the future of Hungarian nationality and freedom, to contemplate the zeal and unanimity displayed during the recent events by the Hungarians of all classes, religions and conditions both in and out of our unfortunate country.

It augurs well that during a struggle, that *must* be (and we know not how soon) renewed, the belligerents were *obliged* to recognize and coöperate with this nationality and its leaders.

A few days before the agreement of Villafranca, those crowned heads, under whose auspices *only* the Hungarian legion could be assembled and organized at Genoa, absolved the Hungarians from any oath of allegiance to any foreign Power and admitted them unhesitatingly into the legion, with their simple affirmation of allegiance to the flag of Hungary.

In conclusion I trust my countrymen will join me in the expression of gratitude to the members of the Hungarian National Committee, KOSSUTH, KLAPKA, and TELEKI, for the prudence they have displayed in the critical circumstances in which they have been placed—particularly for their successful efforts to restrain a *premature* raising in Hungary. It is hardly needful to observe that the proclamations to the Hungarians, published in the name of KOSSUTH, were not only forgeries, but in diametrical opposition to his advice—*to keep prepared, but above all things to bide their time.*

A. ASBOTH.

No. 55 East 13th st., New-York.

To Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, No. 33 Wall street, New-York:

DEAR SIR: The recent turn of European affairs having rendered the departure of Hungarians to Europe at present uncalled for, will you have the kindness to return to those sympathizers, who have already made contributions to promote this object, their respective amounts, with the warm acknowledgements and thanks of myself and those I have the honor to represent.

I avail myself of this occasion to thank you especially for your unwearied efforts in our cause. Matters are far from being settled yet, and I do not despair that, ere long, the Hungarian nation will be in a situation to testify its sense of gratitude towards those who, like yourself, have sympathized with it so nobly in its hours of gloom. Very respectfully yours,

A. ASBOTH.

No. 55 East 13th-st., New-York.

Squatter Sovereignty—Douglas' Dividing Line and the Jeffersonian Plan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. DOUGLAS pivots his "dividing line," which you published Saturday, upon what *he* calls the Jeffersonian plan. He says Messrs. JEFFERSON, CHASE and HOWELL "submitted to Congress a plan for the temporary government of the territory" called the Northwest. This much is true. He then says, "It is important that this Jeffersonian plan of government for the territories should be carefully considered." This also is true. He then gives (I suppose, faithfully, for I have not the document at hand,) the terms of that plan, except one important part. He neglects to give the fifth proviso, which is about in these words, viz: "That neither Slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment for crime, shall ever exist in such territory, *nor in the States to be formed from them.*" When Congress struck that clause from it, it ceased to be the Jeffersonian plan. It became the plan of the Congress of 1784. Mr. DOUGLAS I take to be too well informed to have done this unintentionally. He should be too honorable to deceive us. His assertion that this fifth proviso never became a part of the plan of 1784 is historically untrue. It was incorporated in it in 1787, and indorsed again by the Congress of 1789, under the present Constitution. B. M.

Notaries Public and Commissioners of Deeds

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the late law Notaries Public have the power of Commissioners of Deeds, and are subject to the same rules and regulations; yet, within a few days a case has arisen which calls forth the "legal acumen" of the Bar.

A notary public in New-York gave his certificate in writing upon a deed to be recorded in Queens County, N. Y., of its execution by the grantor, and appended thereto a certificate of the County Clerk of New-York, of his (said notary's) appointment. The deed was sent for record, and returned by the Clerk of the County *unrecorded*, who refused to do so upon a notary's certificate, alleging that it *must be* acknowledged before a Commissioner of Deeds! Messrs. gentlemen of the Bar, can you explain this? VINDEX.

Bonner on Fast Driving.

In this week's *Ledger* Mr. BONNER corrects some of the errors that have been current about his horses, and gives the result of his experiences in fast driving. He says:

The daily papers have lately published several paragraphs—some of them altogether erroneous—about a pair of celebrated horses that we own. In order to set the matter right, we have concluded to give our readers a brief sketch of our experience with horses:

About two years ago—(after some eighteen years' hard labor, during the greater part of which time we worked nearly fifteen hours a day)—we found our health declining, and were threatened with general physical prostration. At the suggestion of our family physician, we purchased a horse and drove out nearly every pleasant afternoon. Within three months the tone of our system was restored, and our weight increased upwards of twenty pounds. We became, in brief, a new man. About this time Mayor RICE, of Boston, who happened to be in our office one day, informed us that a splendid pair of horses, owned by Capt. Robbins, of that city, and which had taken the first premium for matched horses, at the great National Exhibition at Springfield, were for sale. We bought the horses. We found them to be all that they were represented—sound, kind, spirited, stylish, and—*fast*; yes, FAST! and we would not have given one snap of our finger for them if they had not been *fast*! We say this because there is a nonsensical prejudice against what are too often contemptuously called "fast horses." We subsequently disposed of those horses—they having done us good service for two years—and procured others still *faster*, so that we now own a pair of horses—*Lantern* and *Lady Woodruff*—that can travel about as fast as we care to ride.

We like horses of fast, quick, active movement, just as we like fast, active, energetic, go-ahead men. Whether it is exhibited in man or beast, we like to see *mettle*. With the spirit of betting and gambling on races, we have no sympathy; we detest it, just as we do betting on the result of a State or Presidential election. But, say some, it is cruel to drive a horse at a high rate of speed; so it is if you over-do the animal. But did it never occur to these well-meaning but mistaken people that a fast, well-bred horse can travel at a three-minute pace for half an hour with less labor and distress than a four-minute horse could travel for the same length of time. A man is more likely to overtask a common, slow horse than a well-bred, *fast* one—because the blood horse can endure infinitely more. As for ourselves, when we go out on the road, whether we go alone, or are accompanied by our "better-half," or our little boys, we like to have in front of us a team of the fastest of fast horses, as we have a natural aversion to taking anybody's dust, or playing second fiddle to anybody in anything we undertake.

THE WEBSTER STATUE.—The Inauguration of the Webster Statue will take place on the afternoon of the 17th September. The Rev. Dr. LOTHROP (now on his way home,) will offer the prayer, Prof. FELTON will deliver the statue into the hands of Mayor LINCOLN, representing the city, who will immediately place it in the custody of the State, Gov. BANKS receiving it. Brief addresses will be delivered, and Mr. EVERETT will then pronounce his oration on WEBSTER.—*Boston Courier, Aug. 29.*

Counterfeit bills of the Liberty Bank, of Providence, R. I., and the Pittsburgh Bank, of Easton, Penn., have been in circulation in Sullivan County the last few weeks. A gentleman who holds a respectable official position in the county has been charged with being engaged in the business. Others are also suspected. Bogus pieces of coin are also in circulation, which, it is thought, were issued by the same gang.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

SEPARATE ESTATE OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Maria F. Devin vs. Devin & McKelvay.—INGRAHAM, F. J.—Under the old system a wife could take proceedings in equity to secure to herself her separate property which the husband had in his possession, if necessary for her protection.

The subsequent acts of 1848 and 1849 recognizing and declaring the right of the wife to control, manage and dispose of such separate estate, not only confirms these proceedings on behalf of the wife, but strengthens her rights, by restraining the right of the husband to reduce to possession the separate personal estate of the wife. If so I see no reason for imputing fraud to a wife who seeks thus to obtain from a husband's estate, personal property which she loaned to him to use in the conducting of his business. With much more propriety may one seek to recover such property when it was loaned to a firm of which the husband was a member. I suppose the defendants would not have doubted the wife's right to recover in such case, had not the husband been a partner in the firm; and under the present system and law, I see no good reason to deprive her of her rights and property merely on that ground. To hold otherwise would be virtually to annul the acts of 1848 and 1849 in regard to married women in all cases in which the husband has the wife's personal property. Nor am I prepared to hold that a loan of money made by a wife under such circumstances to a firm of which her husband is one of the partners, cannot be recovered because she can make no contract. On the contrary I think such a contract may be made, and if made can be enforced; at any rate in an equitable proceeding if not at law. It is contended on the part of the creditors that the claim is fictitious. I think not. The referee has found otherwise, and in that finding I concur. The claim was for money advanced, and interest which has accrued thereon, and the whole amount by the finding of the referee is justly due. It is not necessary on this motion to decide whether the form of proceeding adopted by the plaintiff to recover this money was the most advisable. As to the defendant McKelvay's affidavit of not being served with process, that matter is disposed of by the finding of the referee that McKelvay was personally served. He was himself examined, and the testimony was contradictory. Under such circumstances, the referee's finding is conclusive. In conclusion I will merely add, that it is apparent that this is a mere struggle between creditors for priority as to the payment of their claims. The wife has obtained the first judgment; her claim is an honest one, and in equity she should be protected; and where there is no evidence of fraud on her part there is no ground for depriving her of any right she has thus acquired.

The motion is denied with $10 costs.

TITLE ON FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Michael Dickson et al.—INGRAHAM, J.—The purchaser of mortgaged premises objects to the title as defective, and moves to be discharged from the purchase, and to have the ten per cent. paid by him refunded.

1. Because the owners of the equity of redemption are not made parties. The *lis pendens* was filed with the complaint in the Clerk's office on Dec. 29, 1858, but the summons was not served on the defendants, Livingston and wife, until Jan. 26, 1859. On Nov. 13, 1858, Livingston and wife conveyed the mortgaged premises to Bortano and others, but the deed was not recorded until Jan. 18, 1859, and these grantees were not parties to the action. I have heretofore held that a *lis pendens*, filed before service of the summons, becomes operative on such service, and giving that effect to the *lis pendens* in this case, it became operative on Jan. 26, 1858, as to Livingston and wife. (Benson *vs.* Sayre, July, 1858, reported 7 Abb. 472, note. See, also, Waring *vs.* Waring, 7 Abb. 472.)

The Court is not deemed to acquire jurisdiction until the service of the summons (sec. 139), and until served on each defendant the action as to him is not commenced (sec. 99). The provision as to delivering the summons to the Sheriff is limited only to the statute of limitations. The amendment of 1858 (p. 491,) does not remedy the difficulty. If the summons had been served on Livingston and wife before the deed from Livingston to Bortano had been recorded, then the amended section of 1848 would have applied, and the notice of *lis pendens* filed previously would have been effectual against the grantees, but neither before nor after the amendment of 1858 was the *lis pendens* of any value until the action was actually commenced against the defendant sought to be affected by it. The amended section of 1858 places a purchaser whose deed is not recorded in the same condition as if he were a party. If the grantees of Livingston had been parties to the action, they would not have been affected by the filing of the notice of *lis pendens* until the summons was served upon them; they are in no worse condition as purchasers, and until the summons was served on Livingston, they were not included in the description of subsequent grantees.

2. The objection to the proof of service of the summons by a certificate of the Sheriff of Westchester of a service in the City of New-York, is made. The Sheriff of Westchester had no authority to do official acts out of his county, and his certificate, therefore, was not proof. But this difficulty can be remedied by filing an affidavit of service *nunc pro tunc.*

3. The summons should have been signed by the plaintiff or his attorney; (Sec. 128) and the printed name of the attorney was a nullity. As the copy served was correct, the plaintiff might also file a copy properly signed *nunc pro tunc.*

4. The same remark applies to the complaint on file, as well as the other errors in practice. They can be remedied on application to the Court. For the first reason, however, I am of the opinion that the title is not perfect, and that the purchaser should not be compelled to complete his purchase. The motion must be granted to discharge the purchaser from his purchase, to direct the repayment of the ten per cent. and interest, and that the counsel pay him a counsel fee and his disbursements in examining the title, with $10 costs of action.

FORECLOSURE SALE—DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS MONEYS.

St. John et al. vs. Bush Knapp et al.—INGRAHAM, J.—On an application for surplus moneys on a sale of mortgaged premises, the surplus is claimed by the executor of the will of R. Knapp, deceased, the owner of the property sold, and by the children of the testator to whom he gave the property, after paying debts and legacies under certain restrictions. The will gives to each of the sons and daughters specific amounts of money, and directs as follows; "To be invested by my executors, as their judgment may dictate, and payable by them in such sums and at such times as they may deem proper." It also dictates that any surplus of his estate should be divided and paid in the same rates and proportion and manner as the testator had by the will directed.

If the whole of the testator's property had consisted of personal property, there would be no doubt of the right of the executors to receive these funds, to invest them and to pay over the amounts, both of the legacy and the surplus, at their discretion. The intent of the testator evidently was to invest the executors with a discretion as to the time of payment, as well as to the sums in which the moneys were to be paid. The surplus was to be paid in the manner thereinbefore designated.

As this is the proceeds of real estate, the question arises whether the proceeds is to be subject to the same rule.

The will proposes a division of the estate of the testator, and makes no other disposition of the real estate. The question is not how the real estate is to be sold, but by whom the proceeds of it is to be distributed. It has been converted into money without the act of the executor. The testator may have deemed it necessary that the same should be sold for the payment of the specific legacies given by him, and as these legacies are now to be paid out of this surplus, it is evident that the executors would have been compelled to ask for a sale of the real estate for this purpose, if it had not been sold under the mortgage. The clear intent of the testator was to give to the executors the distribution of his whole estate among his children in specified sums, and at such times as the executors thought advisable. If so, the executors are entitled to receive the whole surplus, and are to make the disposition of it as directed by the will. There can be no doubt that the specific legacies must be disposed of by them under the will, and as the residue is to be paid in the same manner, I think it equally clear that they should receive such residue.

The report of the referee should be confirmed, and the surplus moneys, after paying the costs and expenses (as certified by the referee), for the respective parties should be paid over to the executors, to be distributed as directed in the said will.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE MCPARLEN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Hugh McParlen.—The examination in this case was again proceeded with yesterday, and Frances Bloom was sworn for the respondent. She testified as follows: I am a married woman, and reside at No. 84 Eighth-avenue; this is the second year I have resided there; I am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. McParlen; I have lived in their house a year, and I only know Mr. McParlen as a landlord; it has been now over two years since I moved from their house, and I have known nothing of the family or of their affairs since, but while living with them I observed Mr. McParlen's treatment of his wife; I have heard her crying for help in the night time, and I have heard him use very harsh language toward her; I would not like to report it; it was everything that was bad; I have heard such language used by him toward her several times; I was once in the room when he used obscene language toward her; she cried out for help, and I went down stairs to see what was the matter; I found her in the hall crying, and her face was scratched; I once requested Mr. McParlen to keep a little quiet when we had company, and he either ordered me out of the house or told me to mind my own business, I do not remember which; I do not know that he ever struck his wife, but I have heard him tell her if she did not keep more quiet he "would give her some more;" Mrs. McParlen was once very sick; I visited her while thus every day; I sometimes aided her while sick, but never was requested to do so by Mr. McParlen; she did not have such treatment at this time as a sick person should have had; I cannot tell how many times she called for help on the night referred to; I saw nothing improper in the conduct of Mrs. McParlen at this time; the child was born while we lived there; this abusive language occurred both before and after the birth of the child; Mr. McParlen was always kind and affectionate toward the child; Mrs. McParlen's conduct towards her husband was sometimes over-pleasant and sometimes disagreeable; I always thought she kept a very clean house, and that she was very neat and particular; she was generally at home.

Upon cross-examination, this witness said she was the mother of Phillipina Shaw, who has been examined in this case, and that she herself had been examined in the divorce case now pending between the parties before the Referee. She also testified that she never saw Mr. McParlen strike his wife, nor did she think he was generally other than a peaceable and quiet man; that she could not tell who commenced the disturbances.

William H. Bowen, sworn—Testified as follows on behalf of the relator: (this witness was subpœnaed by the respondent, but when in Court that party declined to put him upon the stand, whereupon the relator had him called.) I have known Mrs. McParlen eight or nine years; I was subpœnaed here by her; I have not seen her before for some time; I have known Mr. McParlen ten or twelve years; he is a quiet and peaceable man. Cross-examination waived for the present.

Mary Cole, sworn for the respondent—I reside at No. 58 East Fortieth-street; I am married; I last before resided in Second-avenue, near Forty-second street; I know Mr. and Mrs. McParlen; I became acquainted with Mrs. McParlen by living in her house; I lived there, I think, nearly two weeks, perhaps more and perhaps less; during my residence there I noted the treatment of his wife by Mr. McParlen; I have heard him use abusive language toward her; he called her a —— and a ——, and said he would kick her; I heard such language toward her twice; I cannot judge of his conduct toward her except by what occurred at these times, as I never saw them on any other occasion; I have noticed that Mrs. McParlen kept a neat and orderly house; she was generally at home; I never have seen her act otherwise than as a perfect lady in conduct and language.

Upon cross-examination, witness said she was not present during the whole of either of the conversations referred to; and that she had never seen McParlen, treat his wife harshly, except on these occasions.

Eliza C. Lodsey sworn for the respondent: I am a married woman, and reside at No. 113 East Thirty-third-street; I have resided there since May 1, 1858; I know Mr. and Mrs. McParlen; I am but partially acquainted with Mrs. McParlen, however; I lived in the house two days with her two years ago; I have not seen her since then until Saturday last, except once or twice; while there I noticed nothing in the conduct of either party inconsistent with the character of a good husband or wife.

Here the respondent closed her case. It will be remembered that she was compelled to take the affirmation of the rulings of the Court. The relator now called

John H. Vincent, a conductor on the Second-avenue Railroad, who testified as follows: I know the parties to this case; and have known them for about four years; I was employed in Mr. McParlen's shop from Sept. 27, 1856 until February, 1858; during my stay with him I never saw anything out of the way in Mr. McParlen's character; it is good in all respects; he is a peaceable and quiet man during the same time, from the conduct of Mrs. McParlen toward her neighbors, her character is bad, in my estimation; I heard her quarrel a great deal with her neighbors, and, in my opinion, her conduct was bad toward her husband; I always thought Mr. McParlen's treatment of his wife was very kind, and such as a husband's should be; the first that called my attention to the conduct of Mrs. McParlen, was on one night, about ten or eleven o'clock, soon after I went there; I had been asleep, and was awakened by loud quarrelling; I got up and opened my bedroom door; I then heard Mrs. McParlen call her husband a —— —— sucker, a —— ——, and call his mother a ——; she also called him a loafer, and went on in the same strain for nearly an hour; I heard Mr. McParlen say that she ought to have a good slap in the mouth; she responded that no papish —— —— could do that, and stated that before he should do that she would take a knife and let out his Irish blood; Mr. McParlen appeared to be in the bedroom and she in the sitting-room; on various times at the table I heard her use abusive language towards her husband, his friends, and himself; whatever was said, the trouble would usually result in her abusing her husband's mother and sisters; if he was not suited with anything, she would say he had better go home to his —— of a mother and his sister ——; those were common epithets with her; the first or second day I was at their house, Mrs. McParlen related to me her difficulties, and said she was abused by McParlen's whole family; I have heard her say, when the child was not more than two months old, that she hoped it would grow up to avenge her wrongs by her husband; while I lived there it was quarrel all the time; these quarrels were usually commenced by Mrs. McParlen, so far as I could judge; she was always quarreling with those who lived in the house; I once had conversation with Mrs. McParlen about property; she said she owned a house next door to or near St. Thomas' Church, on Broadway, and that she had property when Mr. McParlen married her; she afterwards said she did not have a house in Broadway, but that she had spent her money in sending her son to college in Dublin; she also afterwards stated that she owned, together with two others, three hundred acres of land on Long Island; Mr. McParlen was a good provider for his family, always having plenty of everything; I have heard Mrs. McParlen say that Mrs. Bloom's daughter (Phillipina Shaw) had lived with her; that Phillipina stole underclothes of her, and that she sent her away on that account; she also said that she believed a man in the house named Light kept the witness, Mrs. Bloom; that Mrs. Bloom was a kept mistress; I have heard Mrs. McParlen quarrel with her servant while the witness, Thompson, was in the room, and threaten to throw a pail of water on that witness.

On cross-examination, this witness testified that he lived at Motthaven, Westchester County; that he was almost always at home by eight or nine o'clock in the evening and had opportunity to know of the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. McParlen towards each other; that after the quarrel to which he referred in his direct testimony, Mrs McParlen had a scratch on her face, but at no other time had he seen marks of violence on her person. He also testified that he had not quarreled with Mrs. McParlen because she had charged him with taking liberties with the servant-girl; that she had never caught him taking any such liberties, and that he had never sent a boy back for his coat, stating that he did not go himself because Mrs. McParlen had seen him taking liberties with the girl, and he was ashamed to meet her.

The cross-examination of the witness was not concluded, when the matter was adjourned to to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

The little boy, for which these present parties are contending, is a bright and beautiful little fellow, making every one who sees him in Court his friends and to deplore his apparent prospects.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 29, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 81 bbls. Ashes, 17,596 bbls. Flour, 28 bbls. Rye Flour, 150 bbls. Corn Meal, 14,879 bushels Wheat, 17,151 bushels Corn, 372 bushels Rye, 16,404 bushels Oats, 7,250 bushels Malt, 137 pkgs. Provisions, and 60 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in active request, and we have heard of sales of 180 bbls., in lots, at $5 37½@$5 50, chiefly at $5 52 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 50 mats Java, at 15c.; 450 bags Rio, at 10⅝c.@11½c.; 270 bags Maracaibo, at 11⅝c.@12c.; and 50 bags Savanilla, at 11c., ℔ lb. Stock of Rio, this evening 70,000 bags, including all in first hands, and in the hands of speculators.

COTTON—Sales to-day 350 bales at languid prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb......	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
Middling, ℔ lb......	11¾	11⅞	12⅛	12¼
Middling Fair, ℔ lb..	12⅞	13⅛	13½	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite freely offered, to-day, and prices have generally declined, in most instances, 10c.@20c. ℔ bbl. The demand, however, has been restricted. Sales have not exceeded 8,000 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 30@$4 45 for old, and $4 50@$4 60 for new; extra do. at $4 65@$4 85, for old and $4 90@$5 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 30@$4 55; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 60@$6; choice new extra Iowa, (from the Orchard City Mills, Burlington,) at a price we have been requested not to print; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 70@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 35, for poor to good old, and $5 40@$5 50 for ordinary to choice new ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour............	$3 25@ 4 15
Standard Superfine State............	4 30@ 4 60
Extra State............	4 65@ 5 00
Standard Superfine Western............	4 30@ 4 55
Extra Wisconsin............	4 60@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan....	4 70@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio............	4 90@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 00@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands............	5 65@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee............	5 00@ 5 15
Extra Genesee............	5 50@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri........	4 85@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee..........	5 00@ 7 50

Southern Flour is quite plenty and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 00@$5 45 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 50@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City ℔ bbl. About 170 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands in lots, at $5@$5 75, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better supply, to day, and prices are easier. The demand is moderate, and is mainly from local millers. Sales have been reported of 17,500 bushels, including fair to very choice new white Kentucky, at $1 40@$1 50; fair to very good new white Southern, at $1 35@$1 40; fair to prime new red Southern, at $1 20@$1 26, chiefly within the range, and new mixed Michigan, at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased, at, however, easier prices. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 31,000 bushels, at 77c.@78c. for old mixed Western, and 80c.@81½c. for new mixed Western ℔ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and nominal. Rye continues quiet at 79c.@81c. ℔ bushel. Sales 1,900 bushels. Oats are in limited request, including Canada at 39c.@42c.; Western, 38c.@41c.; State, 37c.@40c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c., ℔ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal, at from 50c.@70c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, to day, 500 bales North River at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand, including last year's crop, at 8c.@14c., and old at 3½c.@7c. ℔ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 114 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $23 50@$24 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 70 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@42c.; and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 24c.@25c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive at $3 37@$3 50 ℔ 280 lbs. The sales of Spirits Turpentine reach 650 bbls., in lots, at 44½c.@45c., in merchantable and shipping order, ℔ gallon. Tar is in request at previous quotations. Resin has been very moderately inquired for, to-day, at $1 50 for common; $1 62½@$1 90 for No. 2, ℔ 310 lbs.; and $2@$5 50 for low No. 1 to choice Pale, ℔ 280 lbs.

OILS—The demand has been generally limited. Prices have not varied remarkably.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand and is quoted at $14 50@$14 62½ for Mess, and $10 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 1,750 bbls. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams at 8½c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 7c. ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is salable and steady. Sales to-day 325 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive at drooping rates; sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$12 25 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 75@$7 75 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 16c.@22c. for State; 13c.@17½c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in request at from 5½c.@9½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 365 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—1,250 bags have been sold in Boston at 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Sales in Boston, 2,800 bags Calcutta Linseed at $1 55 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made, to-day, of 625 hhds. Cuba, at 4¾c. for very inferior to 6½c. for good; and 215 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at from 7¼c.@8c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 550 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@27c., chiefly at 27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day, owing, in part, to the firmness of ship owners. For Liverpool, the engagements have been confined to 200 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ lb. For London, 700 bbls. Oil at 20s.; and some measurement goods at 15s. For Rotterdam, 560 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d.

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MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
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NEW FALL GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL ON
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AN EXTENSIVE, RICH AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
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MOURNING GOODS,
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S. A. & CO. have pleasure in calling attention to their present Fall Stock, which has been carefully selected in Europe, especially for their City Retail Trade, embracing an extensive assortment of NOVELTIES that cannot be found in any other house, thus offering a choice to citizens and strangers visiting the City, unsurpassed in variety of style, richness, elegance, or lowness of price.

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UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,
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No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERED AND POINT APPLIQUE LACE SETS.
Marked down to half the usual prices.
An invoice of Point Lace Collars
Just opened, which we are selling very low.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS.
3,000 PAIRS FROM $3 TO $50.
ALSO,
DRAPERY MUSLIN AND VESTIBULE LACES.
These are the richest and cheapest Curtains ever offered in this market.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

NEW FALL SILKS AT $1 00.
NEW FALL SILKS AT $1 12.
NEW FALL SILKS AT $1 25.
BEST SILKS AND BEST STYLES
ever offered at the price.
OPENED THIS MORNING BY BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

GENIN'S BAZAAR PROGRAMME.
FALL SEASON,
ON
THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.
THE FIRST OPENING OF THE SEASON
Will take place at
GENIN'S BAZAAR AND HAT STORE,
Nos 507 and 513 Broadway,
With a complete assortment of new goods and new styles, in all the departments of the establishment.
LADIES AND FAMILIES
are invited to inspect the attractive novelties in every branch of fashionable attire, received by the late steamers from France, and designed by the artists of the Bazaars, comprising—
Paris Fall Bonnets of exquisite beauty.
The new Fall fashions in Misses' Bonnets.
New styles of Infants' Wardrobes, plain and richly embroidered.
A superb selection of Laces and Embroideries.
Ladies' and Misses' Wardrobes of every quality and style.
Ladies' Breakfast and Traveling Robes.
Fancy clothing for Boys—new designs.
Boys' and Youths' Suits—the latest French styles.
Ladies' and Misses' plain and fancy Shoes, Gaiters, &c.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, including robes de chambre.
Ladies' Riding Hats and Caps.
Parasols, new shape, mounting, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs.
Ladies making a tour of the several departments of the Bazaar will have an opportunity of seeing, as it were, at one view, all the ruling fashions of Europe and New-York, for the season, in every branch of costume.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
RICHMOND'S
Would call special attention to their fresh stock, all bought at "war-panic" prices, and will be sold equally cheap.
MRS. RICHMOND
invites inspection of her new improved patterns of ladies' Dress Caps, Flowers, Wreaths, Feathers, Pearl Headdresses, Ribbons, &c. They display that purity of design and correct coloring for which interesting branch of art this manufacturer is distinguished.
RICHMOND, No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

MEN'S AND BOYS'
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
Great inducements to Cash and Short-time Buyers. I have now in store a large and well made Stock of OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS. Also a great variety of other ready made Garments, made from fine and heavy material, for Southern and Western Trade. Please examine my stock before making your purchases.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

361 AND 539
BROADWAY.
JAMES TUCKER'S Fall importations in
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings
for the Toilet,
are in, coming in, and will continue
till late in the season.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has received per late steamers and from auction, a very large and choice stock of mourning dress goods, consisting of black silks in every variety, second mourning silks, select styles, Irish and French poplins, valenciennes, &c.; thibets for shawls, in every width, English and French bombazines, best makes. English crapes in every width, Henrietta and Maltese cloth, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English crape veils, bonnets, mantillas, shawls, &c., &c.
Ladies will please observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOSQUITO NETTING—
OF ALL KINDS,
Manufactured, on hand and for sale by
A. McLEAN,
No. 184 West 22d-st., New-York.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanised rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—OUR WOVEN SKIRTS ARE NOW ON sale, 12 springs, $1 31; 14, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $8 per dozen; 12, $11, and 14 springs, $14 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

DAMAGED ENGLISH PRINTS, BROAD Cloths, Black Doeskin, Cassimeres, Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Blankets, Flannels, Muslins, Prints, Linens, Table Cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
On Monday, Aug. 29, we will have ready,
and offer for sale, our beautiful stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Manufactured by us of the best French, English and American fabrics, in the best manner
and latest style.
Our Custom Department is supplied with a large and beautiful assortment of piece goods, suitable for Fall and Winter trade, of the latest styles, selected with great care, for Coats, Pants and Vests, which we will make up to order in that style of elegance and good taste which will insure the most perfect satisfaction to all.
Our Furnishing Goods Department is replete with everything in that line.
Gentlemen wishing their Shirts made to order will find it to their interest to give us their orders, as we have constantly on hand a large supply of the best Irish Linen and York Mills Muslin, and will make them up to order less than any other house in the trade for the same quality, and will guarantee satisfaction.
McKINLY & McGRADE,
No 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., New-York.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, AUG. 29,
THEIR FALL IMPORTATION
OF
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
SILKS and SILK ROBES,
SHAWLS and MANTILLAS,
PRINTED CASHMERES and M. DELAINES,
EMBROIDERIES and LACES,
MERINOES and CASHMERES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS and PLAIDS,
HOISERY AND GLOVES,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MOURNING GOODS, &c., &c.
All of these goods have been selected with great care,
FOR THE CITY RETAIL TRADE,
AND
FOR BEAUTY AND NOVELTY
CANNOT BE SURPASSED!
Citizens and strangers are invited to examine before purchasing.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad dépôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fire-proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Pointclear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by
Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.
PARAN STEVENS,
A. B. DARLING,
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 3½, 5:10, 6:40 P.M.
CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, or where there are but few boarders, by a gentleman, his wife and child 2½ years of age; would be permanent if pleased. We desire a home and are willing to pay a fair price. Location preferred on west side of town, above 4th st. Best of references given. Also, parties having accommodations for two families like the above, may address E., Box No. 4,684 Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, may find board, with large and pleasant rooms, in a private family, by applying at No. 103 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within five minutes of either Wall or Fulton Ferries. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A lady wishes to obtain an unfurnished room, with board for herself and two children, ages two and four years, in a private family; terms must be moderate. Address BOARD, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN. Apply to CHAS. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board in the country, with fine pleasant rooms, &c., at Ramapo, near Suffern's Station, one hour from Jersey City, by New-York and Erie R., at a farm house, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. For particulars inquire at the Coal Office, cor. 24th st. and 10th-av.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, desirable for a gentleman and wife. The large room having four windows and closets. Also, a suite of rooms on parlor floor, consisting of back parlor and extended room, back hall and closets, with hot and cold water. Also, desirable rooms for single gentlemen, to let with board, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th st.

PRIVATE BOARDING AT NO. 100 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, near Clark-st., a very pleasant parlor and bedroom attached, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a room for a young gentleman. The house is very pleasantly situated, and the location one of the most eligible in Brooklyn. References required.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2-story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family or for three or four gentlemen.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with newly-furnished rooms and board at the above desirable location; the rooms now vacant front on the square, and have every convenience, such as clothes closets, water, &c., in the rooms. Early application will secure a choice of rooms.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to let with board to a family, or gentlemen, in a house pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Bay. References exchanged. Apply at No. 93 Columbia st., opposite Pineapple-st.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR ROOM, for a gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; gas, croton, and private table if desired. No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

COMFORTABLE BOARDING.—PARTIES DEsiring fine rooms, most comfortably furnished, and good board, can be accommodated in the new house No. 34 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH or without board, a desirable suite of unfurnished rooms on the second floor of No. 86 West 36th-st. Unexceptionable reference required.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PURE COAL OIL.
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 32 Dey st., New York,
Have on hand and are constantly receiving direct from factory, pure Coal Oil, which they warrant equal in quality to any in market, and offer to the trade at lowest factory prices. Agents of Canfield Oil Company.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office on Wednesday, Aug 31, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European news by the steamship *Indian*, at Quebec, from Liverpool on the 17th instant, the transmission of which on Sunday night was interrupted by the extraordinary effect of the aurora borealis on the telegraphic wires, will be found in this morning's Times. The French Army of Italy made its triumphal entry into Paris on Sunday, the 14th. The streets were decorated and crowded to excess, and the night illuminations were on a grand scale. In the evening a grand banquet was given by the Emperor to the principal chiefs of the army, at the close of which he made a speech, and distributed medals to those engaged in the campaign. On the day of the *fête*, the Emperor pardoned upwards of a thousand persons, sentenced to prison for various crimes. And the *Moniteur* of the next day published an Imperial decree, granting entire amnesty to all persons sentenced for political offences. Lord John Russell had announced in the British House of Commons that it was the intention of the Government to require the Chinese to fully carry out the conditions of the treaty with that country, for the ratification of which a special envoy had been sent to Pekin. The nomination of Charles Lennox Whyke, as Envoy Extraordinary to Central America, and rumored session of territory in Honduras to Great Britain, had given rise to the impression that the English Government was seeking to strengthen its position in that quarter. Sir W. Gore Ouseley was about to be recalled. The Ministerial crisis in Austria was not yet over. It was reported that the new Constitution would be characterized by the principle of decentralization; by the reëstablishment of the representative provinces; by the prerogatives given to the aristocracy, and lastly by a strict Catholic spirit. Everything was quiet in Italy. The report of a Red Republican movement in Parma had been positively denied. Garibaldi had accepted the command of all the forces of the Centrality. He had arrived at Leghorn. It was reported that the French Government had addressed a dispatch to the Great Powers, declaring that France would not assist the self-elected Princes to return to their dominions by force, nor permit Austria or any other Power to afford them military aid for that purpose. The King of Prussia had not expired, but his death was looked for hourly.

The steamship *City of Washington*, with telegraphic advices from Liverpool to the 18th inst., on which day she sailed from Cork, and which passed Cape Race on Thursday last, where she was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, passed Sandy Hook at 10 o'clock, last night, and arrived at her wharf about midnight.

The news from Venezuela, which now reaches to Aug. 10, is of increasing interest. Gen. Castro, the once popular chief of the Constitutional party, had been detected in an attempt to overthrow the organic law; and through the energy of the authorities of the State of Caracas, had been arrested and thrown into prison. The Federalists, his supporters, had marched upon the capital to release him; but having been encountered by the Constitutionalists and beaten, had fallen back upon Laguayra, and shut themselves up in that place, and one of its suburbs. An attack upon their position, made by an inadequate number of the Liberals, had been repulsed. In the western departments, an expedition of Gen. Falcon, in the Federal interest, against Puerto Cabello, had been brought to a stand-still by the capture of Gen. Castro.

By the arrival of the *Empire City*, we have Havana dates to the 24th. There is no general news. The market is quiet; freights at a decline, while exchange rules higher.

A distressing rumor prevailed in Philadelphia last evening, to the effect that the frigate *Congress*, which recently sailed from that port, had gone down with all on board. The rumor, however, is probably a wicked hoax, as it could be traced to no responsible source.

An Italian named Ninetta was arrested yesterday for having stabbed a young man named Wm. Brenn in Baxter-street. Brenn received a serious wound in the shoulder, but it is not considered dangerous. Ninetta and a comrade were locked up for trial.

An old man, apparently a German rag-picker, was found dead yesterday morning, at No. 41 Baxter-street. It is supposed he was beaten to death by some of the rowdy boys who infest the locality. A *post-mortem* examination showed that his ribs were fractured, and other mortal wounds had been inflicted. The police are sanguine that the perpetrators of the murder will be made known at the inquest, which is to be held this morning at 8 o'clock.

The Police Commissioners, at a special meeting, yesterday afternoon, dismissed seven officers from the Department on various charges, and fined about eighty others for dereliction of duty.

The new part of the Astor Library was opened to public inspection yesterday, and was visited by a considerable number of *savans* and students. An interesting description of the new building will be found in our columns this morning.

The Aldermen and Supervisors of Brooklyn, who have been in session one evening each week for the last thirteen weeks, trying to agree upon the amount of taxes necessary to be levied for carrying on the City Government during the year 1860, concluded their labors last evening and adjourned *sine die*. The total amount of tax to be levied is $988,656 13.

Cotton opened heavily yesterday, and the sales were unimportant. Flour and Wheat were cheaper, yet more sought after. The available supplies were more extensive. Corn was plenty and depressed. A moderate business was transacted in Coffee, Molasses, Hay, Hops and Whisky. Sugars were in fair demand, as were likewise Rice and Spirits Turpentine. Provisions were not very brisk, yet Pork advanced. Freights were inactive.

The Republican Camp.

While the Democracy are indulging in acrimonious and premature discussions over the respective claims of various prominent leaders to the command of their party in the coming Presidential election, the Republicans have thus far escaped any open dissensions on this point of their plan of campaign. The names of sundry chieftains have indeed been put forward by one or another partisan organ as worthy to receive the Republican suffrages in the impending struggle, but the party as a whole is moving by the light of that soundest of maxims, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." To this wise course, however the Republicans are evidently impelled rather by the force of circumstances than by any extraordinary sagacity on the part of their managers. It is the very sufficient evil of their day which compels them into a close devotion to itself. The party cannot begin to squabble about its nominations until it has ceased to squabble about its Constitution. The Democrats are capable of civil war, because they are an organized body, susceptible of divisions and of internal rivalries. The Republicans were but yesterday a chaos, and it doth not yet clearly appear to precisely what manner of creation they shall eventually attain. They are just as fiercely exercised as are the Democracy at the present moment, but by quite other considerations. They have still to decide whether the Democracy in 1860 shall have to encounter an extensive and combined opposition under the Republican banner, or merely a Sacred Band of Republicans equally pure and simple. In other words, they are still hesitating between the politics of Mazzini, who would prefer to see Italy ruined by the Carbonari to seeing her saved by the Constitutionalists, and the politics of Garibaldi, who maintains that those who are not against Italy are for her. As the Times makes not the slightest pretensions to be regarded as a Republican journal, we must be understood to speak critically and not sympathetically when we say that the immediate future of Republicanism is far more deeply involved in the decision of this grave question, than is the future of the Democracy in any of the open personal issues over which the organs of that party are now rolling their thunders, great or small, of harmonious debate.

A certain number of the Republicans are earnestly bent upon consolidating a specific Republican Party, at whatever cost of immediate political victory. They wish to chastise the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, and to inaugurate a new policy in the places of Presidential power, but they hold these objects, important as they are, to be but secondary in comparison with the crystallization of a perfectly homogeneous party of their own. Better, they think, an Administration triumph than an allied success. It is curiously noticeable that the most strenuous supporters of this plan of Republican action are the *ci-devant* Democrats who have come into that party. Possibly the traditional loyalty and cohesion of the Democratic ranks may have its share in producing this phenomenon. The Democrat, turned Republican, forgets his Democracy, but remembers his discipline and his devotion to principles.

The great body of the Republicans, however, are made of more malleable stuff. The nucleus of this political denomination, for it really is rather a denomination than a party as yet, consists mainly of the old Whigs. To these we must add numbers of the younger voting generation, grown up and come to the ballot since the Whig party was buried with military honors in 1852; and determinable in any direction by the instinct of success. The old Whig wire-pullers who wield the strongest influence over these elements of Republicanism have never very cordially combined with their Democratic coadjutors of the free-soil faith; and though they fought for a candidate of this color in 1856, many doubts were felt at the time as to their earnestness in the conflict; and they manifested a rather suspicious facility at finding consolation under their defeat.

It will hardly be wise for the Republican soothsayers to prophesy too much good to their own followers, from the apparent disorganization of the Democracy over the personal claims of Democratic leaders, while the work of cohesion and the conditions of unity among themselves remain as they at present are.

Napoleon on Kossuth.

The article which we yesterday translated from the Paris *Constitutionnel* upon Kossuth, deserves the special attention of all who really wish to understand the relations which the peace of Villafranca has established between France and Austria, between Napoleon III. and the Italians, to whom he promised freedom and self-government "from the Alps to the Adriatic."

The passions of most men lead them easily into partisanship, even on subjects quite wide of their own daily affairs, and it is at once amusing and humiliating to see with how much fury and how little judgment the results of the recent Italian war have been canvassed, and their value weighed in this country and in England. We have obstinate partisans of Napoleonism, who utterly refuse to believe that the peace of Villafranca is not all the Imperial fancy painted from the first, even though the Emperor Napoleon himself has already given utterance, more than once, to his own dissatisfaction with the position which he found himself forced, by his duty as a French sovereign, to adopt. We have partisans not less obstinate of English neutrality, who are profoundly convinced that the peace of Villafranca is only the *dénouement* of one act in that great drama of the "Empire revived," of which the grand *finale* is to be the burning of London and the exile of the Prince of Wales to the Feegee Islands. We have partisans of the Red Republic, who echo the silly and arrogant assertions of Mazzini, and, on the faith of that enthusiastic citizen of Brompton, declare themselves satisfied that the peace of Villafranca is a deep laid conspiracy between Francis Joseph, the Czar Alexander and Napoleon III., for the Imperializing of all Europe first, and afterwards of all America.

In the midst of this chaos of angry asseverations and passionate hypotheses, the article to which we refer assumes a special significance. Considered merely as a historical sketch, it is very noteworthy for its vigorous and candid statement of a great episode in modern history. But its merits as a composition are much less important than the light which it throws upon the political causes and consequences of the peace now under discussion at Zurich.

The semi-official character of the *Constitutionnel* entitles us to regard the language which it employs on so delicate a subject as authoritative in the highest sense of the word. The words are the words of M. Grandguillot, but the spirit and the sense are those of Napoleon III.

In the first place then it is clearly implied in this article that in signing the peace of Villafranca Napoleon made no concessions whatever to the Austrian ideas of political right. Not less clearly is it implied that in leaving Venetia to the sceptre of Francis Joseph, the French sovereign found himself obliged to postpone the full success of his own distinctly asserted policy to the imperative demands of the interests of France. Napoleon justifies Kossuth in the history of the Hungarian movement which he led, as a vindicator of the idea of nationality. In so doing he condemns the peace by which that idea was left suspended, as it were, *in nubibus* over the Venetian people. But in so doing he also flatly gives the lie to those who have accused him of willfully sacrificing that great idea in a secret alliance with Austrian despotism. If Austria be really now the ally of France, it is because Austria has been won over to the liberal ideas of France, not because France has been sold into the despotic interest of Austria.

Issued during the sessions of the Congress at Zurich, and while the fermentation of Italy is daily rising and extending, this quasi-manifesto of Napoleon III. has an immediate bearing upon the future of Italy as well as upon the past of Hungary. The Power which applauds the effort of Hungary to secure her own institutions and to establish the great principle that "all right and all authority flow from nations to their princes," cannot well make itself a party to the attempts of half a dozen dispossessed princes to regain the positions which they have so justly lost through treason to their people.

These are ominous words for Francis V. of Modena, skulking about Reggio in disguise, like poor Prince Charlie in the Highlands, and bent upon a surreptitious reseizure of rights which the people, "the fountain of authority," have declared forfeited forever. They are ominous words for Ferdinand, Prince of Tuscany, tenderly entreating the dear lieges of his father to forget that but the other day it was that father's gracious intention to level Florence the fair with the dust under the guns of his Grand Ducal fortress of the Belvedere. They are ominous words for Francis Joseph of Austria himself, if it be his imperial will to attempt to perpetuate the sway of the Hapsburgs over the people of Venetia or of Hungary solely "for the duration and glory of a dynasty," and to deny to the nations which own his rule "the right to move and act for themselves—the right, in fact, to live their own life." It will be observed that Garibaldi is included with the Hungarian leader in this commentary on the conclusions of Villafranca, (for such, in truth, the article of the *Constitutionnel* may be held to be,) and that the same justice of eulogy is extended to both of these patriots, who have proved that they love their respective countries better than their own political theories and creeds. And it is not the least curious feature in the actual political condition of Europe that, while an Imperial censor in France is thus largely and temperately stating the true merits of the practical defenders of national liberty, the revolutionary Jeremiah, Mazzini, should be denouncing treachery and imbecility against all the world but himself, in England, and drawing down upon his head the sharpest possible rebuke from that one of all the English organs in the Press which has been most steadfast to the Italian cause and warmest in its devotion to the propaganda of "progress."

Medical Conservatism.

Nobody entertains such a savage contempt for colored people as your mulatto, and, by the same token, none are so thoroughly outraged at the vision of females coming up to the performance of novel labors as your old women in pantaloons. Within the last ten years there has grown up quite a company of educated female physicians, into whose hands, as a matter of course, some of the most profitable departments of professional service drop as naturally as a ripe peach falls to the ground. Grievously as this new order affects their receipts, the shrewd young men of the medical ranks wreathe their features into a—smile, and welcome it as gallantly as possible. That women should prefer women as their physicians, when women are to be found rivaling men in skill, intelligence, and learning, is so simple a thing that no man who is not himself a natural fool will grumble at it. Indeed it would be so very unnatural for a woman of delicacy and sensitiveness to prefer a bearded man as her attendant in the hour of her physical distresses, that the modest and generous in the profession have uniformly treated their new rivals with courtesy, and confessed that damaging as it is to their finances, there is reason, morality, and right, in making room as gracefully as possible for the female practitioners. But the old women of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, and their gossips of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, are not disposed to pocket the affront put upon them by the intrusion of the Blackwells, the Zakzzewskas, and the Lydia Sayres into the Esculapian temple. These grave and reverend bodies have carefully considered the subject in its length and breadth, and are shocked at the monstrous indelicacy of a woman's studying the nature of the diseases to which her sex is exclusively prone. They have carefully weighed the question in their capacity as guardians of public morals, and, possibly, reflecting that there might be evil communications between the lady physicians and the female nurses, they conclude that it is their duty to frown upon the admission of diploma-bearing women to the bed-chambers of suffering mothers. The report embodying the results of this quizzical parliament is brief, and runs as follows: "In reply to the propositions embraced in the resolutions submitted for their opinion, the censors would respectfully report, that they would recommend the members of the regular profession to withhold from the faculties and graduates of female colleges, all countenance and support, and that they cannot consistently with sound medical ethics, consult or hold professional intercourse with their professors or alumni." We do not hear that these ungallant Galens have pronounced it inconsistent with sound ethics to countenance female nurses, when women are the unhappy subjects of their prescriptions, and exposed to their manual or instrumental torture. And probably we never shall hear this, for nurses, though never so female, do not interfere with the fees. Michelet, in his extraordinary book on "Love," treats of woman as if she were always an invalid. None so well as physicians know to what an extent this desolate presumption is just and true. They know that nine-tenths of their ordinary practice is afforded by women; that their professional calls, the year through, are made upon nine women to one man; that the more varied employments of men, and their larger enjoyment of out-of-door exercise, gives them a larger power to withstand the assaults of disease than most women can count upon; that, indeed, if from their income were to be deducted their bills for attendance upon the gentler sex, not one in a score of their swarming numbers could live by his business. If women therefore are to be allowed to monopolize the medical care of their own sex, a company which no man can number of masculine M D.'s will be thrown out of employment. Much then is to be pardoned, especially to the older members of the profession, when they drivel and rave in the presence of this great approaching reform. Disputing the possession of their largest crust, a few snarls should be forgiven them. It would be unfair, however, to charge upon the whole body of medical men the follies and discourtesies of a few who are over-anxious to retain their usurped prerogatives of the petticoat in one particular city. Nowhere have the gentlemen who dash bad Latin with the meaningless prefix of Jupiter's symbol in making up their prescriptions, made so many ungenerous efforts to close the doors of the halls of science in the face of women as in Pennsylvania. Nowhere else have they striven so persistently to drive women into quackish schools, there to be fed with husks of heresy, while they hunger after truth.

Even in conservative England the claims of women to master the secrets of the most merciful of sciences have been far more cordially recognized than in the stolid community which calls Penn *Pater Patriæ*. The Philadelphia physicians belong to a class in which Molière would have rejoiced. It is of such that the comedies are made.

Their plea in behalf of decency is only to be matched by the recent protests, in the same cause, of the Hindoo aristocracy at Travancore, in India. From time immemorial it has been customary for the women of the despised Shunar caste in Travancore to perambulate the streets in a highly aerial dress. The religion, the laws, the public order and the private morality of all respectable Travancore rested on the fundamental principle that no Shunar woman should be allowed to dress herself decently. The "progress of the age" has reached even Travancore. The Shunar women have suddenly discovered their womanhood, and have petitioned for permission to wear the garments proper to their sex. The Rajah, revolutionary prince, is disposed to grant their prayer. Earl Canning strongly supports it. But the "best people" of Travancore are unanimous in declaring that if the Shunar women are allowed to be modest and virtuous, there will no longer be any safety for property, any respect for law, in all Travancore. We have no doubt the Philadelphian physicians will quite approve this high stand of their Oriental counterparts.

The Houston Triumph in Texas.

Gen. Houston's victory in Texas is even more sweeping than was at first reported. Of one hundred counties, from which returns had been received on the 16th instant, he had majorities in all but twenty-one, and it was believed that his total majority might reach twelve thousand.

The defeat of a party so strong and well-organized as were the Democracy in Texas, by an independent candidate, is an event which for its novelty alone would challenge notice. But it has a deeper significance, as showing that the strongest partisan fortifications are not always able to resist the unorganized strength of the popular will, when party undertakes to perform what the people ought to disapprove.

For Gen. Houston personally, the result is a most signal triumph. He appealed to his State against the Slave-trade, which is supposed to be favored by the planting interest, and he has demonstrated to the whole country that even in Texas, where, if anywhere, the importance of cheap savages would be profitable, the traffic excites the instinctive, irrepressible disgust of the masses.

Gen. Houston is chosen Governor by an unprecedented vote; but his victory does not end here. The Legislature elect will restore him to his seat in the Senate of the United States, which he vacated in March last, there to speak, as one having authority, against the selfish schemers who are bent upon evoking the spectre of piracy in his worst form to aid them in their projects of disorder, excitement and ultimate disunion. The South and the whole country have reason to be proud of the Texan elections of 1859.

Amusements.

The Reopening of Laura Keene's Theatre—Right is it and proper that places of public amusement should be renovated and redecorated every season. The charm of the theatre being variety, the eye is pleased to find blue in 1859 where yellow was in 1858—amber in the place of gold—and roses where were only leaves before. The changes so wrought for 1859 may not be prettier or more tasteful than were those of 1858. Indeed, it may be that had both been presented side by side in 1858, the painting and gilding which are now deemed beautiful might have been rejected, as unworthy by comparison. But it is enough that the charms were last season's. They have been looked at and admired like last year's flounces, or "peg-tops," or long hair, which have given place to the newer robes, the straighter pantaloons, and the "close crop," which disfigure the heads of all tall and lanky young men about town at the present day. We must brush up and redecorate as we grow older; and the older we grow the more we must decorate; for this is the law of the Dramatic Medes and the Theatrical Persians. In the case of Laura Keene's Theatre, however, there was reason, even beyond the law, for renovation and redecoration. It might have been ungracious last year to remark, though it becomes strictly in order to do so now, that there was great need of carpentering and polish in and about that especial Temple of the Muses. The paint was dingy and was much smeared withal, with an unwholesome, smoky blur, as if the lamps had shed sooty autographs of the horrid gas-bill collector all over it. The wainscoting was blotched in hideous rows of grease, as though all the spectators who assisted at "the American Cousin" had used bear's grease lavishly, and laid their heads, like so many Sol Gills, against the wall, to wait for something new. The seats in the parquette and dress circle were hard, generally, and knobby in many places; and the area before the curtain was, as a rule, rather prolific of discomfort than fruitful of the delightful ease which might have facilitated a comprehension of the obtuse intricacies of that classical drama which introduced so many thousands of Americans to hitherto totally unknown phases of American character. Miss Keene, however, has not been very extravagant in the matter of renovation. The paint is new, and the gilding is new, and the seats (Allah be praised!) are freshly cushioned, but beyond these trifling renewals Laura Keene's is as Laura Keene's was—and not an undesirable place, either, on the whole.

That the house would be thoroughly filled on the opening night, is only what might have been expected. But that scores of visitors would have been sent away from an inability to give them admission, is more than the most ardent admirers of Miss Keene and her theatre would have been likely to have predicted. Yet such was the fact. Crowds of disappointed persons who had purchased tickets went home again, only half satisfied with the assurance that the cards of admission so purchased would admit them any night this week. And of all the audiences ever assembled within the walls of a theatre, none were ever more disposed to be pleased. They applauded when Mr. Baker came in, cheered when he sat down, and fairly yelled when he made that peculiar bow which exposes the excessive baldness of his musical cranium to the gaze of a delighted public. And when the old familiar medley was played (instead of something new which ought to have been given in its place) and the clever clarionet imitated the intoxicated bagpipe, the house rang with thunders of approbation, as though the imitation of a bagpipe were the acme of human happiness and all was said when that delightful instrument had spoken. The subsequent applause, repeated at frequent intervals during the evening, was loud and hearty, but the bagpipe carried the day, or rather the evening, and undoubtedly bore off the cream of public approbation.

The pieces selected for the opening night were Tom Taylor's "House and Home," and somebody else's adaptation of an English farce, christened "Our Clerks." Mr. George Jordan made his reappearance at this theatre in the first piece, as did also Miss Clifton, who has been engaged for the season—two popular acquisitions.

The play of "House and Home" was decidedly successful. The authorship is claimed by Mr. Tom Taylor, the dramatic father of "The American Cousin," from whose hand it undoubtedly came last. Its incidents, positions and plot are, however, thoroughly French, and so greatly similar to those of Mr. Octave Feuillet's "*Péril en la demeure*," that we cannot think it fair to attribute to Mr. Taylor anything more than the transferring of the scene to England, and the dialogue which is sprightly and interesting throughout. The plot is, to state it briefly, as follows: *Mr. Chetwood*, a member of Parliament, and under Secretary of the Foreign Office (Mr. Jordan) has an extremely charming wife (Miss Clifton) whom he neglects for the attractive duties of a parliamentary life. A former friend and companion of *Lady Helen Chetwood*—*Frederick Morton*—(Mr. Daly,) moved by her grievances, falls desperately in love with her, and has the temerity to declare his passion and sue for another interview. The lady, in a moment of weakness, has been so imprudent as to promise that she will consider his petition to be allowed again to speak with her privately, and informs him that the presence on or absence from her husband's finger of a certain emerald ring will acquaint the young lover with her determination. In the meanwhile the gentleman's sister, the *Hon. Harriet Wardour*, (Miss Keene,) whose affection for her brother induces her to employ all her influence with the Minister to procure *Morton* the office of *attaché* to an embassy to Portugal, discovers that his disinclination to leave England proceeds from an attachment which he has formed in London. On questioning him, she becomes informed of the signal agreed upon between him and the lady, whose name, however, is not revealed to her, until, in the absence of her brother, she sees the ring upon *Mr. Chetwood's* hand. Between *Miss Wardour* and *Chetwood's* family an acquaintance of long standing has existed, and she at once resolves to save her brother from the crime which he meditates and *Mrs. Chetwood* from the ruin to which *Harriet* supposes her to be hastening. Her intrigues to accomplish this undertaking give rise to several good positions, in which *Mr. Chetwood*, the husband, plays a ridiculous part. *Miss Wardour*, in order to deceive her brother, induces *Chetwood* to lend her for an hour the emerald ring which she sees him wear, and which she supposes to be *Mrs. Chetwood's* invitation to *Morton*. On learning, however, that she had entirely misconstrued the purport of the token, and that the appearance of the emerald was to be understood as repelling rather than inviting the lover, *Harriet* does all she can to repair her mistake, but is unable to return the ring to *Chetwood* in the presence of her brother, without compromising both. She accordingly hastens to the Minister to press her petition for her brother's appointment, in order that he might at once quit London, and in the interim she leaves him under charge of *Chetwood*, whom she solemnly desires to detain *Morton* in the room till her return. *Chetwood* promises, but the young man's agitation and excitement make him so intolerable a companion that he insists on the young gentleman's escape, and the lover goes off to meet *Mrs. Chetwood*, as he supposes, by appointment. On the return of *Harriet*, she reproaches *Chetwood* with having broken his promise, and he, eager to compensate for his wrong—of the extent of which and its effect upon himself he is entirely ignorant—rushes off, notwithstanding the earnest entreaties of *Harriet*, determined that he will find *Morton*, take him to his own house and place him under the charge of *Mrs. Chetwood*, with strict injunctions to her not to lose sight of him for a moment. So far for the first act.

In the second act, *Morton* is brought to *Chetwood's* house by the unconscious husband himself, who, with the usual excuses for his unavoidable absence on account of engrossing parliamentary duties, leaves her with her dangerous companion. *Morton* embraces the opportunity and almost offers to embrace the lady, but is repulsed with dignity, though apparently with a struggle of affection strangely inconsistent with the love which she somewhat frequently confesses for her neglectful husband. *Miss Wardour*, who has followed *Morton* to the house, enters in time to deprive him of the satisfaction of listening to a half-relenting speech which *Mrs. Chetwood* is about to make to him, and, in a very pretty scene, recalls the wife to her duty. The hot-headed youth, however, leaves the house only to write an ardent letter to the already-married object of his affections, which missive, through the blundering obtuseness of *General Witherington* (Mr. Burnett) is conveyed to the husband instead. *Mr. Chetwood* thus awakened to a sense of the danger which threatens his domestic peace, returns in great agitation to his home, and *Harriet*, after an admirable dialogue, adopts the *ruse* of declaring that the letter was written by her in order to show to *Chetwood* the peril to which his habitual neglect of "Home" for "the House" exposed his wife and himself. This assertion at once reassures the husband, but it is indignantly disclaimed by the wife, who makes a candid confession, and is "taken home to his heart" in the orthodox manner, after a calm but telling rebuke administered to the young Lothario by the husband, who resolves to be more attentive to his wife in the future.

It will be seen from the above synopsis of the story that it is peculiarly French in its composition, in its series of intrigues, and in its general character. It is less common in the theatres of London or New-York than in those of Paris to represent married women as receiving the illicit addresses of gay young men. Nor do we think it generally desirable in the interests of the Drama, to say nothing of the interests of society, that ideas which are simply repulsive to morality should be too commonly presented on the stage. It is but fair to add, however, that in "House and Home," the incident referred to is placed before the public in the least repulsive form of which it is capable. Not in the matter of palliation afforded by the husband's neglect of a young and attractive wife, but in the dignified reserve of the lady who is the object of the gallant's passion, and the entire condemnation of his designs by all who become acquainted with them.

Miss Keene represented *Harriet Wardour* better than any character in which she has yet appeared. The dignity of the high-toned English lady, the clever archness of the woman of fashion, the affectionate sister, the faithful friend are all blended in *Harriet Wardour*, and found a most charming and faithful representative in this accomplished actress. Miss Clifton undertook the difficult and thankless part of *Mrs. Chetwood*, and did it well. Mr. Jordan, who made of the Member of Parliament and Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs a rather coarser kind of *bonhomme* than such characters are usually composed of, redeemed himself in the last scene, which he played with feeling and with much of the dignity which was wanting in his first act. Mr. Burnett's *General Witherington* was very excellently acted. Of the gentleman who played the lover we would simply remark that a less engaging gallant never tempted woman. Just a little animation of action or expression in the character of *Morton* would have contributed greatly to the attractions of the performance of last evening, which was fortunately not dependent on the good acting of the Lothario of the piece, or "House and Home" might have proved a failure.

The entertainments concluded with a stupid farce called, for some reason unknown to deponent, "burletta," entitled "Our Clerks, or Suppose War were Declared," wherein Mr. Vincent performs a variety of antics, which fastidious persons might call rather broad, and few persons would call graceful. It is not agreeable to see an actress of Miss Clifton's merit in such a compilation of trash, which, even with Mr. Peters' inimitable cockneyisms, is beneath criticism.

The City Fire Insurance Companies.—Per Centage of Losses and Expenses.—The *Insurance Monitor* for August compiles a tabular statement of the per centage of losses and expenses on amount of income of eighty City Fire Insurance Companies, as follows:

Bowery	.31	Greenwich	.52
Lamar	.32	Humboldt	.52
Ætna	.34	Mechanics'	.52
American	.34	Mechanics' and Traders'	.52
Manhattan	.34	Commercial	.53
Merchants	.34	Gallatin	.83
Eagle	.35	Corn Exchange	.54
Continental	.36	Firemen's Fund	.55
North River	.37	Jefferson	.55
City	.38	Lafayette	.55
Grocers	.38	Peter Cooper	.56
Knickerbocker	.38	Market	.57
Commonwealth	.39	Mercantile	.57
Lorillard	.39	Empire City	.58
Stuyvesant	.39	Hope	.58
Fulton	.41	Relief	.58
North American	.41	St. Mark's	.58
Citizens'	.42	Beekman	.59
Hanover	.42	Pacific	.59
Resolute	.42	Republic	.59
Security	.44	Williamsburgh City	.59
Astor	.46	Brevoort	.61
Indemnity	.46	Home	.61
National	.46	Phœnix	.61
Rutgers	.46	New Amsterdam	.64
East River	.47	Brooklyn	.64
Gebhard	.47	United States	.64
Firemens'	.48	Lenox	.67
Howard	.48	Washington	.67
Nassau	.48	N. Y. Fire and Marine	.68
Niagara	.48	Peoples'	.68
Goodhue	.49	Atlantic	.69
New World	.49	Irving	.70
Park	.49	Harmony	.72
Clinton	.50	St Nicholas	.74
Equitable	.50	Metropolitan	.77
Arctic	.51	Columbia	.83
Long Island	.51	Exchange	.83
Montauk	.51	Hamilton	.88
Broadway	.52	Excelsior	.90

The *Monitor* says: "This table confines the calculations to the expenses of 1858, strictly and exclusively. Interest income is excluded, as not a fair element for calculation in the business earnings of a fire office (interest could be earned without any such machinery) and then note the theory of the calculation—'per centage of *losses*, and expenses on amount of income.'"

Nine Persons Poisoned.—Information was received about 12 o'clock last night that the family of Harlett Peters, residing at No. 230 Clinton street, consisting of nine persons, were poisoned by taking arsenic. Dr. Evans was called in to attend them, and all but two were soon pronounced out of danger. Owing to the late hour at which the information was received, we could not gain full particulars. Arsenic was, however, said to have been found in the sugar bowl.

The Meadow Mountain Children at Fort Leavenworth.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says the Washington *Star*, has received a dispatch from Mr. Wm. C. Mitchell, special agent in charge of these children, informing him that they had arrived safely at Fort Leavenworth, in excellent health, and that arrangements were immediately to be made for restoring them to their relatives and friends. There were seventeen in all rescued, but only fifteen were brought to Fort Leavenworth—two having been detained at Salt Lake City for the purpose of giving testimony. Mr. Mitchell, the special agent, can fully sympathize in the great loss these children have sustained, as he also had relatives and friends in the party, who shared the same fate as the others.

The French papers announce the death of the Count de Sabugal, a peer of the realm, noted for his strenuous support of the Constitutional cause through the Revolutionary period.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Rumored Loss of the Frigate Congress, with all on Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 29.

There is a rumor prevalent here this evening that the frigate *Congress*, which sailed from here on the 14th inst., has gone down with all on board. The story seems to have originated at the Navy-yard, but it is impossible to trace it to any definite or reliable source whatever. It has caused much anxiety among the friends of the crew.

From Washington.

VESSELS IN THE AFRICAN SQUADRON—MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 29.

As several respectable journals have denied the truth of the statement of the Washington reporter of the Associated Press, that the *Vincennes* and the *Marion* are included in the African squadron, "as arranged by the Secretary of the Navy," it may be proper to say that the flag-officer, Inman, who succeeds Capt. Conover, was lately so informed by the Navy Department, where the names of these two vessels appear in the same list with the others which have recently been designated for that service. The *Vincennes* has been out twenty-two months and the *Marion* sixteen—not twenty-three and twenty-one, as some of the newspapers have erroneously stated.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following "General Order," namely: "No order will be given to medical officers of the Navy to render professional aid to any person who is not attached to the Naval service, on board a ship-of-war. The Department will confide in their humanity to respond to any appeal for their assistance, whenever the requisite aid cannot be obtained elsewhere. An exception may be made in favor of vessels in distress, when, if necessary to secure the requisite medical aid, the authority of the Commander may be interposed."

Secretary Thompson has returnek to Washington. All the members of the Cabinet are now here with the exception of Secretary Floyd.

Affairs in Boston.

THE THORNDIKE WILL CASE—MILITARY MATTERS, ETC.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 29.

Judge Ames to-day gave a decision in the contested Thorndike Will case, admitting it to probate on the ground that Mr. Thorndike was a resident of Boston at the time the will was executed. The case will go before the Supreme Court.

The second battalion of Infantry, embracing two or three companies of the late First Regiment, recently formed into an independent corps, made their first public parade this afternoon under command of Major Charles O. Rogers. The battalion was reviewed on the Commons by Gov. Banks and Staff in the presence of several thousand spectators.

Mr. Prince Hawes, a well-known merchant of this city, died yesterday at his residence on Tremont-street.

The Boston Shore-Line Railroad.

New-Haven, Conn., Monday, Aug. 29.

Judge Butler, of the Superior Court, has decided in favor of the action of the Railroad Commissioners, which requires the New-York and New-Haven Road to ticket passengers through to Boston by the Shore Line, and in all respects to grant that road the same facilities which it grants to the Hartford, New-Haven and Springfield Road.

Political.

Albany, Monday, Aug. 29.

The difficulty recently existing in the Republican General Committee of this County, by which two organizations were brought about, has been settled by the withdrawal of both Presidents, Wm. G. Weed and Chas. P. Easton. The Committee then got together, and P. M. Carmichael, one of the members of the Weed branch of the Committee, was elected President.

Pennsylvania Politics.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 29.

The Opposition Convention of Northumberland County have passed resolutions recommending the Hon. Simon Cameron for the Presidency.

Shooting Affray at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 29.

A shooting affray occurred to-day between Dr. Foster and Dr. Choppin, physicians attached to the Charity Hospital. Professional jealousy was the cause. Dr. Choppin was dangerously wounded.

Sale of Sperm Oil at New-Bedford.

New-Bedford, Monday, Aug. 29.

Twenty-five hundred barrels of Sperm Oil were sold to day at private sale, at $1 25 per gallon, cash, amounting to about $100,000.

The Indian at Quebec.

Montreal, Monday, Aug. 29, 1859.

The screw steamer *Indian* is at Quebec, and her mails and passengers will arrive here soon after noon.

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

Progress of Disorganization—President Castro Deposed and Imprisoned—The Triumphs of the Constitutional Party.

Our advices from Laguayra are extended to Aug. 10.

On the 31st ultimo, Gen. Castro held a secret meeting of his friends and determined upon a dissolution of the Constitutional order, and the substitution of federalism. The following day was fixed for the *coup d'état*, and measures were taken to secure the indispensable adhesion of Gen. Zuloaga, the Governor of Caracas, and Don Vicente Casas, the military commander. Those functionaries, however, declined the project. They declared that its success would lead to the pillage of the city, and to the ruin and slaughter of a great number of families; and impelled by these considerations, they not only declined to participate, but took energetic measures to defeat the scheme. On the 2d inst., therefore, while the conspirators were awaiting their decisive answer, they suddenly surrounded the Presidential mansion with troops, seized Gen. Castro, and removing him to prison, placed a body of 100 men around him under orders not to permit him to escape alive.

In the meantime the Federalists of Laguayra, pursuant to the treasonable arrangement pronounced on the 1st, and supported by Gen Aguado, marched 600 strong to the support of their partisans at Caracas. They were encountered on the 2d by the way by the Constitutionalists, and severely beaten, with a loss of some 60 men killed, many wounded, and 150 prisoners. Aguado, with his troops, fell back upon Laguayra, shutting themselves up in that place and in Maiquetia.

The imprisonment of Gen. Castro confounded all the plans of the Insurgents, and for some days they were inactive.

On the 8th inst. a small Constitutional force appeared before Laguayra, but after a fight of three hours it retired before the superior numbers of the Federalists. At our latest advices a larger army was looked for, and a decisive battle to follow its appearance. Laguayra in the meantime was a scene of desolation; business abandoned, houses and stores closed and barricaded, the streets deserted, and alarm everywhere.

Gen. Falcon, who had gone to Curaçoa for munitions, had landed with two shiploads near Puerto Cabello. It was his intention to attack that place, and subsequently Valencia, but deterred by the resolution of the citizens to defend themselves to the last extremity, and by the news of the disaster which had befallen his leader, Castro, it was supposed he would abandon the enterprize.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Empire City—Heavy Treasure List.

The *Empire City*, Capt. Griffin, left New-Orleans on the 20th inst., and arrived at Havana on the 24th, at 6 A. M., having touched meanwhile at Key West to land passengers *en route* for California. She reached this port yesterday morning.

On the 22d inst., the *Empire City* encountered a very severe gale, mainly from the S. E., which lasted about eighteen hours, accompanied with a heavy sea, the ship's position being about 75 miles N. W. from the Tortugas.

At Havana there is no news. Dullness is the sole noticeable feature in local matters.

The market for most merchantable commodities is in like position. Freights are quoted a trifle lower than last reported rates. Exchanges rule higher. London, 14½ to 15½ per cent.; New-York, 4½ to 5½ per cent.; New-Orleans, short sight, 6 to 6½ per cent.

The *Empire City* left Havana for this port at 5 P. M. on the 24th, passing the United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, at anchor just outside the port discharging freight and passengers.

The *Empire City* brings a fair cargo, 59 passengers, and $776,031 in specie, chiefly in Mexican silver, coined and in bullion, viz.:

New-Orleans to New-York—$550 to C. C. Koumage; $2,960 to Addison, Gage & Co.; $10,000 to Trevor & Colgate; $11,196 to F. A. Brougiere & Co.; $35,000 to Robbins & Son; $100,000 to Duncan, Sherman & Co.; $130,000 to Metropolitan Bank; $132,000 to order; $350,000 to W. L. Jenkins, (Cashier.)

Havana to New-York—$2,000 to order; $2,375 to order. Total, $776,031.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER—RE-OPENING OF CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—The cool weather of the past day or two having been strongly suggestive of the near approach of September, thin clothing is at a discount, while flannels and other warm garments are "in request at better prices." The morning and evening of yesterday were sufficiently cool to render fires comfortable.

At Newport, where it is always cool in the warmest weather, the cold spell set multitudes to looking at the almanac and packing their trunks. At the bathing-house the beach was said to be actually deserted, and the customary morning drive was postponed a little later than usual, just to allow the sun to disperse the dew—perchance the frost—and temper the cool atmosphere. The servants, who have been the sole occupants of the brown stone fronts while the family have been rusticating at Saratoga, received orders to dust out the house, and get ready for their return. Sextons of vacant churches, whose pastors have been in the country, angling for trout, are putting their houses in order to receive the congregation and the minister, fresh from their vacation, upon the first Sunday in September. The Sabbath Schools also resume operations on Sunday next, in nearly all the churches. On Monday the vacation in the public schools terminates, and our streets will again be alive with children, satchel in hand, on their way to school.

MORE NUISANCES DISCOVERED.—On Saturday City Inspector DELAVAN, accompanied by Sanitary Inspector DOWNING, made a tour of inspection in the upper Wards for the purpose of ascertaining their sanitary condition. They visited the Abattoir buildings in Thirty-eighth street, near the North River, where they found an extensive nuisance existing, which fully rivals the "hog nuisance" which has just been abated. These buildings were formerly used as slaughter houses, but of late years have been used as fat-boiling establishments. Mr. DELAVAN reports that the stench from these buildings was apparent several blocks distant, and when he entered some of the apartments he found the floor strewn with heaps of fat actually green with putridity. Other localities were visited where manure piles, slaughter houses and fat-boiling establishments were scrutinized and their character carefully noted down. Mr. DELAVAN, to use his own language, came to the conclusion "that there are more nuisances in the City of New-York than in all the other cities of the Union combined; and that he is determined to use all the authority vested in him to abate them."

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—The Health Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, directed that the bill of JOHN GREEN, offal contractor, for work done during August, amounting to $700, and a bill for erecting a partition around the offal dock, foot of Fortieth-street, amounting to $83 92, be paid. At the suggestion of the City Inspector, that officer was directed forthwith to cause the removal of several dépôts for the reception of manure in the neighborhood of Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets. A complaint was made with regard to a slaughter-house in Thirty-ninth-street, west of Tenth-avenue, said to be in a very offensive condition. The subject will be further considered at the next meeting of the Board. Dr. GUNN, among other arrivals, reported that of the bark *Ida Morales*, from Havana. She had lost one man by sickness. The captain and mate of the brig *Fanny Butler*, just arrived from Havana, had been ill with the yellow fever while at that port. They were now well. It was directed that these vessels be detained at Upper Quarantine for observation. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

THE "RICHMOND GRAYS" PLEASANTLY SURPRISED.—The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* has the following: "A pleasurable incident occurred at the railway station on the return of the Richmond Grays from New-York, on their way home, last Saturday night. The time of their arrival was not made known officially to any of our military organizations, but the National Guard—who are always wide awake—ascertained the particulars and determined to give the Virginians a pleasant surprise. The latter reached here, fagged out, hungry and athirst; but upon getting out at the Baltimore dépôt they not only found a plentiful supply of watermelons to cool their coppers, but a wagon-load of most palatable sandwiches and a medicine of iced-champagne to wash them down. To add to the *eclat* of the whole affair a beautiful display of fireworks took place as the cars left. In each of the two setts respectively were the words 'Virginia and Pennsylvania' and 'Richmond Grays and National Guard.'"

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—DAVIS B. LANE, a young man lately residing at No. 71 Ludlow-street, fell dead in a fit of apoplexy on Saturday morning in Chatham-street.... JULIA A. LOVE, a woman aged 36, died suddenly on Saturday morning as she was engaged in washing clothes at No. 56 Willett-street. The rupture of an artery was the cause... The inquest upon the body of the unknown man who was reported in Saturday's TIMES as having been found drowned at the foot of Jackson street, East River, did not result in his identification. Deceased was of medium height, had auburn hair and sandy whiskers; he was dressed in black pants, blue overalls, blue and red flannel shirts, and wore shoes. In each of the above cases Coroner SCHIRMER held the inquest.

VAGRANTS.—CHARLES and MARY HILDEBRAND, a young German and his wife, were complained of yesterday before Alderman BRADY, by RUDOLPH A WITTHAUS, of No. 34 Barclay-street, on a charge of being imposters and vagrants. Their mode of operation was to call upon merchants and others, and with a grand display of testimonials as to character, mostly given from French and German physicians, would tell a pitiful story of sickness and embarrassed circumstances. Their plausible tale, coupled with a general air of truth that invested the relation, seldom failed in reaching the pockets of the benevolent, and the swindlers are said to have been making money rapidly. Alderman BRADY committed the pair to the Workhouse for six months.

FATAL FALLS.—Coroner KEEFE held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of WM. KNAPP, 43 years of age, who died from injuries received on the 19th inst., by falling down the hatchway of a vessel lying at Jersey City. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.... The same Coroner also held an inquest at the Hospital upon the body of ABRAHAM WESTERVELT, 54 years of age, who fell through the hatchway of the building No. 40 Gold-street, on the 27th of May, and sustained injuries which resulted fatally. A similar verdict was rendered.

WOUNDED BY A PISTOL SHOT.—WILLIAM HARRISON, a boatman, while passing along Thames-street, near Broadway, about 10½ o'clock on Saturday evening was shot in the breast and shoulder, by a ball from a pistol. Who discharged the weapon the Police were unable to discover, and whether it was done accidentally or by design, is also unknown. The wounded man was taken to the First Ward Police Station, and a physician was sent for, but the patient considered himself able to go home, and did not wait for medical aid.

THE SHORTEST TIME YET MADE.—The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Commodore BERRY from Charleston, arrived at this port Saturday at 3 P. M., making the passage in 46½ hours, being the shortest on record. She brought the evening Charleston papers of Thursday, 25th, a full freight and heavy passenger list. She has also the first bale of cotton of the new crop. The Commodore thus beats his former time of 47¾, and confidently expects to make the passage this Summer in 42 hours.

NEW TELEGRAPH STATIONS ON THE LINE OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—During the present season, Mr. WEYLAND, Superintendent of the Harlem and Albany line of telegraph, has established several new telegraph stations between New-York and Albany, making the whole number 12. A branch line has also been established from Croton Falls to Lake Mahopac.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Some seven hundred passengers left this port on Saturday by the two steamers for Europe, and by the steamers for Southern ports. Over six hundred passengers also arrived here by the steamer *Moses Taylor* from California, and by steamers from the South. The City is full of strangers, and the hotels are doing a good business.

MORE COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Last evening, counterfeit three-dollar notes on the Bank of Wilmington, Delaware, made their appearance; but as the bill is poorly executed, probably but few were passed.

THE CROSS COURT MARTIAL.—The Washington *Star* of yesterday states that no action has yet been had in regard to the Court Martial on Major CROSS, owing to the absence of the Secretary of War.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the above institution to August 26 1859:—Remaining on August 19, 272; admitted to, 49; discharged, cured or relieved, 41; died, 11; remaining at date, 268; males, 218; females, 50.

STABBING AND MURDER IN THE SIXTH WARD.

Attempt to take a Policeman's Life.

About five o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer SHERLOCK, of the Sixth Precinct, was standing on the corner of Leonard and Baxter streets, he heard the cry of "Murder; I'm stabbed!" Immediately afterwards he observed an Italian named CARLO NINETTA running quickly toward him, having in his hand a large carving knife, which he was wildly flourishing. The officer attempted to stop NINETTA, but the latter resisted, and made a desperate thrust at the officer's breast with his weapon. The blow would doubtless have proved fatal to the policeman, had it not been turned by coming in contact with something in his overcoat pocket, which caused the blade to glance from his person. SHERLOCK immediately grasped his assailant, but a well-directed blow from the latter's fist knocked the policeman down, and for a moment made him senseless. Quickly recovering himself he started in pursuit of NINETTA, who, meantime, had run into Worth street, and thence back into Baxter-street, where he attempted to conceal himself in the alley-way of No. 19. The place however, did not offer sufficient security, and the ruffian emerged and ran rapidly toward Chatham-street. This delay on the part of the fugitive had enabled SHERLOCK nearly to approach him, and meantime Officer DONAGHY also engaged in the chase. The policemen finally accomplished the arrest, after a desperate resistance on the part of the Italian, in Pearl-street, near City Hall-place. The only way by which they could bring him to capitulate was by pelting him with bricks, which they procured from a pile of rubbish in the neighborhood. An investigation revealed the fact that NINETTA had stabbed a young man named WILLIAM BRENN, a printer, of No. 117 Baxter-street, in the left shoulder, inflicting a deep gash. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital, where he received medical aid. His condition is considered not at all dangerous. BRENN states that the assault on him was entirely unprovoked. He, with a companion, was returning home from his work, when they were approached by NINETTA and another man, who asked him some questions in a language which neither could understand. The Italians appeared to become incensed because no replies were made, and NINETTA drew his knife and attempted to stab BRENN's companion in the breast. The latter, however, dodged the blow and ran off. NINETTA then made a lunge at BRENN, who was not so fortunate, but received the weapon in his shoulder as before-mentioned. A short time after NINETTA's arrest, another Italian named CARLO DONATO was taken into custody by Officer SHERLOCK on suspicion of having been engaged in the affray. In his possession was found a double-barreled pistol loaded. BRENN identified DONATO as NINETTA's companion in Baxter street. The latter is employed in a chocolate factory in Broadway. Both prisoners were taken before Alderman SMITH, at the Tombs, and he committed them for examination.

Soon after the above-described affray the dead body of an unknown man, apparently a German rag-picker, about 60 years of age, was discovered by Officers GOLDEN and HUBBERT, of the Sixth Ward, at the head of the stairs leading from the front entrance of house No. 41 Baxter-street. It was at first reported that deceased had met his death at the hands of the two Italians, but an examination of the remains proved that life had been extinct some hours. Consequently, there was no evidence to warrant the suspicion. The body was removed to the Sixth-Ward Station-house, where a *post-mortem* examination was made by Dr. BOUTON. Several of the ribs on the left side were found broken, and the spleen was badly ruptured. There were also marks of violence about the head and neck of deceased, which appeared to have been inflicted with stones, or by blows with a blunt instrument. The Police believe the poor man was assaulted with stones, by some young rowdies who live near where he was found, and say that he either crawled up stairs to die, or was dragged there by his murderers, after death. A man called at the Station-house during the morning, and stated that the murdered man was a rag-picker, and lived in Sheriff-street, but he did not know his name. Deceased was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and wore old boots. The pockets of his pantaloons were turned inside out. His rag-bag, partially filled, was found beside him. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest at 8 o'clock this morning, when, probably, the mystery which now surrounds the matter will be cleared up.

Police Commissioners.

OFFICERS DISMISSED FROM THE DEPARTMENT—FINES AND RESIGNATIONS.

Since the Board of Commissioners of Police adjourned in the latter part of July, some one of the individual members of the Board has sat daily at the Police headquarters to investigate charges against Policemen. A great many cases have been passed upon by them, and yesterday the Board held a special meeting at 2 P. M., for the purpose of taking final action upon the cases brought before it. All the members of the Board were present, and Mr. STILLMAN was in the Chair. The session was, of course, a secret one; it lasted several hours. The following men were dismissed from the Department: Thomas Beatty, of the Sixth Precinct, for intoxication; Officer Coan, of the Fourth Precinct, for intoxication; Officer Joseph Gilliard, of the Twenty-third Precinct, for neglect of duty. It was charged that this officer was not to be found on his beat from 2½ A. M. to 7 A. M. There were also several other charges against him; Officer John Eadie, of the Broadway squad, for using insulting language to the General Superintendent, and conduct unbecoming an officer; Officers Marshal and Gordon, of the Fourth Precinct, for conduct unbecoming officers, in allowing McDonald, the murderer of Miss Stewart, to visit a house of prostitution, while he was in their custody; Officer McCoy, of the Eighteenth Precinct, for intoxication and neglect of duty.

The Board passed upon about eighty other cases, in which the accused were charged with violating the Police Rules and Regulations. In each of them those found guilty were fined from one to thirty days' pay.

The following officers sent in their resignations, which were accepted: Capt. Carpenter, of the Sixteenth Precinct; Officer Panker, of the Second Precinct; Officer Stringer, of the Fourth Precinct; Officer Nott, of the Tenth Precinct; and Officer Strickland, of Brooklyn.

A resolution authorizing the President to apply to the Common Council for permission to lease a Station House for the Twenty-third Precinct, was adopted, and the Board adjourned. The Commissioners hold their regular meeting next Friday.

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 20th day of August to the 27th day of August, 1859.

Men, 83; women, 80; boys, 259; girls, 210—total, 632. Adults, 163; children, 469; males, 342; females, 290. Colored persons, 8.

DISEASES.

Abcess	3	Fever, puerperal	3
Aneurism of the aorta	1	Fever, remittent	2
Anemia	1	Fever, scarlet	14
Anemia, pectoris	1	Fever, typhoid	3
Angina	1	Fever, typhus	4
Apoplexy	3	Heart, disease of	5
Bleeding	2	Heart, rheumatic	1
Bleeding from lungs	2	Heart, valvular	1
Brain, disease of	2	Rheumatism	2
Bronchitis	2	Scrofula	2
Cancer	5	Small-pox	1
Carbuncles	1	Softening of the brain	1
Catarrh	1	Stricture within	1
Cholera infantum	113	Teething	11
Cholera morbus	4	Tumor of the abdomen	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	Ulceration of throat	1
Congestion of brain	17	Heat, effects of	1
Congestion of lungs	4	Hooping cough	14
Consumption	60	Inflammation of bowels	6
Convulsions, infantile	40	Inflammation of brain	11
Croup	13	Inflammation of heart	2
Debility, adult	4	Inflammation of lungs	10
Debility, infantile	10	Inflammation of throat	1
Diarrhoea	42	Inflammation of bladder	1
Dropsy	1	Inflammation of tonsils	1
Dropsy in the chest	5	Insanity	1
Dropsy in the head	26	Jaundice	1
Dysentery	17	Marasmus, infantile	55
Epilepsy	2	Measles	10
Erysipelas	3	Mortification	3
Fatty liver	2	Palsy	4
Fever, congestive	2	Pleurisy	1
Fever, nervous	1		
Total			565

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c	4	Stillborn and premature births	30
Brain and nerves	118	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	264
Generative organs	6	Uncertain seat and general fevers	41
Heart and blood vessels	21	Urinary organs	4
Lungs, throat, &c	111		
Old age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	29		
Total			632

Of which 15 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	215	25 to 30 years	16
1 to 2 years	148	30 to 40 years	45
2 to 5 years	51	40 to 50 years	38
5 to 10 years	16	50 to 60 years	12
10 to 15 years	7	60 to 70 years	13
15 to 20 years	10	70 to 80 years	7
20 to 25 years	19	80 to 90 years	5
Total			632

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Holland	1
England	8	Scotland	3
France	3	Sweden	1
Germany	26	United States	507
Italy	1	Unknown	2
Ireland	77	Wales	1
Total			632

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Black's Isl'd	6	Nurse and Child's Hosp'l	7
Bellevue Hospital	18	Randall's Isl. Nurs. Hosp.	2
City Hospital	9	Rom Cath Orp. Asylum	4
Colored Home Hospital	3	St. Luke's Hospital	1
Island Hospital	3	Small Pox Hospital B. I.	1
St. Vincent's Hospital	1	Ward's Isl'd Em't Hosp'l	9
Lunatic Asylum, Blk's. I.	2		
Total			63

WARDS.

1	18	9	20	17	58
2	1	10	19	18	36
3	4	11	16	19	44
4	20	12	27	20	49
5	16	13	34	21	41
6	27	14	21	22	50
7	24	15	18		
8	33	16	33	Total	632

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Aug. 20, 1859.

Deaths from external and other causes not depending upon climate and season.

Asphyxia	2	Lues Venerea	2
Burned or scalded	1	Malformation of anus	1
Casualties	7	Malformation of heart	4
Compression of brain	4	Malformation of head	2
Cyanosis	1	Old Age	4
Drowned	8	Premature Birth	4
Delirium Tremens	3	Stillborn	30
Fracture, of the skull	1	Suicide	1
Intemperance	2		
Lockjaw	1	Total	67

Police Reports.

A CASE OF ALLEGED CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.—Mr. Louis De Pennevet, of No. 9 William-street, appeared before Alderman BRADY yesterday and made a charge against Charles Lazarus, who it is said keeps a pawnbroker's establishment at No. 14 Pine-street, under the firm name of F. L. Lawrence & Co. The claimant alleges that some time last February he deposited a gold watch, a diamond cross, a dozen silver spoons, and six silver forks, the property of Mrs. Lament, with the defendant, upon which he procured a loan of $80, at the interest of 5 per cent. a month. The interest was punctually paid up to June last, when the watch was redeemed from pawn for the sum of $30, and a new ticket was given Mr. De Pennevet for the other articles, which he handed over to the lady who owned them. In July the complainant could not renew the pawn-ticket or pay the interest, because of the absence of Mrs. Lament from the City, so he wrote to Lazarus, *alias* Lawrence, asking him not to sell the goods according to the terms of the contract, but to let the matter remain in abeyance until the lady's return. On the 23d of August he called upon the pawnbroker to pay the interest and renew the ticket, but was informed by that individual that the diamond cross had been sold, but refusing, however, to say for what amount, and telling him to call in two days for the information. In the interval the complainant received a statement from the pawnbroker to the effect that the cross had been sold for $40, and it had been broken up, and charging 15 per cent. on the sale. An offer was also [illegible] made to restore the silver-ware for $17 50. Mr. De Pennevet [illegible] upon Lazarus and remonstrated with him for his alleged fraud, when the latter abused him for his pains. Under these circumstances a warrant was issued by the Mayor for the pawnbroker's arrest, which was accomplished. He was taken before Alderman BRADY, who held him in the sum of $500 for examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE.—A few days since Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter received a likeness of a fellow who was wanted in Philadelphia on a charge of burglary. At an early hour last evening, Detectives Eustace and Farley were sauntering along the Bowery, on the *qui vive* for evil-doers. They observed, near Houston-street, a well-known character named Carroll, who is classed as a burglar, standing talking with two rather hard-looking men. The policemen, after watching the trio for some time, became satisfied one of the party was the man wanted in Philadelphia. Accordingly the three men were arrested and taken to the Police Head-quarters, in Broome-street, where they gave their names as Chas. Carroll, William Harris and Francis Covert. A Philadelphia detective, named Bartholomew, being at the Head-quarters when the three men were brought in, at once identified Harris as a burglar who has four indictments hanging over him in Philadelphia. On being confronted with officer Bartholomew, Harris admitted his identity, and consented to return with the officer. On his person was found a set of burglar's tools, and it is thought it was contemplated to commit a burglary somewhere last evening. Covert and Carroll are alleged to be old offenders. Carroll has just served out a term at Sing Sing for burglary. All three were locked up in the cells.

BURGLARY AND ARSON.—At an early hour on Saturday morning a fire was discovered in the store of James C. Anderson & Co., Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-street. The door was broken open and the flames were extinguished before much damage had been done. From the appearance of the store it was evident that burglars had been at work there, and a search resulted in the capture of a man named John Wilson, who was found concealed on the roof of a shed in the rear. Upon being taken into custody Wilson said that he had entered the premises by removing the iron grating over the cellar door, and by a misstep had fallen into the cellar, where he remained a long time insensible from the effect of his injuries. On partially recovering he ransacked the desk and closets of the store, but only succeeded in finding $18 in counterfeit money. His injuries would not admit of his escape by the way that he entered, so he determined to set the place on fire, hoping in the confusion to pass out unobserved. The ruse failed, however. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs and committed for examination. He was recognized as a convict who had been discharged from Sing Sing on the 18th inst., after having served a term of ten years.

LOST HIS WATCH IN A DANCE-HOUSE.—Tenney Rogers, a young man, with a woeful expression of countenance, appeared before Alderman DARRAGH at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and made a complaint against James Devine, Charles Dagnan and Charles Pelham, the former of whom is doorkeeper of a dance-house in Seventh-avenue. The young man stated that while he was in the above-mentioned place the three men approached him, expressing great friendship, which they proceeded to evince by hugging him severely. Freeing himself as quickly as possible from the embraces of his demonstrative friends, he found out that his gold watch and chain, valued at $60, was missing. He had the men arrested on Saturday by Officers Irving and Dempsey, of the Twentieth Ward, but they all deny the charge. Each was held in default of $1 000 bail to answer. The property was not recovered.

ROBBED HIS LANDLADY.—Mrs. Agnes Crane, who keeps a boarding house at No. 75 Thompson-street, appeared before Justice Kelly, yesterday, and made a complaint against James Freeman, a young man who had been boarding at her house up to Saturday last, charging him with stealing two gold bracelets, earrings, and other articles of jewelry, worth $50, from a bureau drawer in her bedroom, with which he left the house. Officer Martin, of the Eighth Ward, traced Freeman to the residence of a woman named Emma Reid in Greene-street. Upon searching Miss Reid's apartment, pawn-tickets for the stolen jewelry were found, but the girl asserted her perfect ignorance of how they came there, unless it were through the instrumentality of Freeman. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the latter; meantime the girl was committed for examination.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—John Haggerty, *alias* Banta Henry, the desperate burglar whose arrest was reported last Monday, for having attempted to rob the house of Leroy, No. 99 St. Marks-place, and who made a ferocious assault upon the officer who attempted to take him into custody, is under sentence of fifteen months in the Penitentiary on both charges. Mr. Leopold Silverthan, jeweler, of No. 326 Bowery, has also identified Haggerty as the man whom he caught behind his counter on the 17th inst., and who succeeded in escaping with twenty gold watches and thirty gold chains, valued at $900. The jeweler has made a complaint against Haggerty to that effect, and Justice BRENNAN will hold him on the charge of robbery, and send the papers to the Grand Jury.

TIGHTNESS OF THE MARRIAGE YOKE.—For incompatibility of temper, or some other cause, Mr. and Mrs. Kootz, some months ago, consented to separate, each determining to marry somebody who would prove a more congenial companion. In accordance with the arrangement Mrs. Kootz, whose given name is Catherine, soon afterward was united to a man named Edsall, with whom she lived at No. 301 Houston street. Edsall did not conduct himself to his wife's liking, so she left him on Wednesday last, and removed her furniture to other quarters. Upon this the deserted husband went, on Saturday, before Justice BRENNAN, and made a charge of bigamy against his truant spouse. She was arrested, and committed for examination. Mr. Kootz, the first husband, is said also to have been again married.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.—The Police on Saturday night made a descent on the alleged disreputable houses of Henry Myers, in Eighth-avenue and Margaret Cragin in Thompson-street. The proprietors and inmates were arrested. The former were held in recognizances to answer and the latter were reprimanded and discharged.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Thos. Farrell, a liquor-dealer at No. 71 Mott-street, was arrested, on Sunday, on complaint of Hugh McGrath, of No. 101 Mott-street, who alleges that he was beaten in a terrible manner and afterwards stabbed behind the right ear by the accused. McGrath also charges that two weeks ago Farrell, without provocation, fired a pistol at him. The prisoner was held in $500 bail to answer, by Justice BRENNAN.

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Opening of the Hat Season.
FALL 1859.
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.
GENIN has the pleasure of notifying the public, that on
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GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
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BOYS' and YOUTH'S HATS AND CAPS,
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The Impurities of the Croton Water.
CAN ITS INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING:
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this City, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New-York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale everywhere. Principal Dépôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1859.

DR HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhoea. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.

I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhoea. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful pungent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and an exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this advisable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,

G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

Malicious Falsehood!!

We have been informed that there are many persons engaged in manufacturing an imitation of our Sewing Machines, and selling them at a very low price, calculated to deceive persons who are not familiar with our machines.

We have been aware of this some time, and have forborne doing anything, but this evil has grown to such an extent that we find it necessary to put an end to these *piratical* fellows, who by the course they are pursuing, are deceiving the poor and unwary into buying worthless machines.

The guarantee given by these *pirates* to those who buy from them, is utterly false, as they will find in a short time we *shall demand damages*, and if not settled at once, we shall take the machines away from them.

We hereby give this timely notice, that from this date, we warn all who are manufacturing and selling these swindling impositions, as well as those who have bought or shall purchase them, that we shall forthwith commence a suit against, and prosecute them to the utmost extent of the law. I. M. SINGER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1859.

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Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $75 are just what is needed in every family.

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Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Undergarments for the Million at McLAUGHLIN's Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray. Fine Shirts made to measure.

DIED.

CHABERT.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 29, of pulmonary consumption, Dr. JULIUS XAVIER CHABERT, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 431 Grand st.

WILLIAMS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 29, at 12 M., CLARENCE, youngest son of Wm. H. and Henrietta Williams, aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents. No. 41 East 13th-st., at 3 o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon. Aug. 30.

LOUDERBACK.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 29, LUCY BALDWIN, infant daughter of David and Elizabeth A. Louderback, aged 7 month and 13 days.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father. No. 36 West 28th-st.

O'ROURKE.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 28, JOHN D. O'ROURKE, youngest son of James and Ellen O'Rourke, aged 1 year, 2 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, at No. 30 Scammell-st., this day, (Tuesday), Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CALLAGHAN.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 29, FRANCIS JOSEPH eldest son of P. Callaghan, Esq., aged 6 years, 2 months and 28 days.

His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery, from St. Francis Xavier's Church, in West 16th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral.

HILLMAN.—On Monday morning, Aug. 29, JAMES BULL HILLMAN, infant son of George W. and Mary Augusta Hillman, aged 2 months and 21 days.

BURCHILL.—At Harlem, on Monday, Aug. 29, Mr. SAMUEL BURCHILL aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 128th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 P. M.

HARROLD.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 29, WILLIAM HARROLD aged about 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at Glen Cove, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HECKERT.—In Fairmount, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 27, CHARLES HECKERT, aged 58 years, 7 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family and Hinman Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son in-law, H. Clay Lanins, No. 143 Suffolk-st., N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

TILT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 27, BENJAMIN F. TILT.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, B. B. Tilt, No. 19 Green av.

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Class No. 461, Aug. 29, 1859.
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15, 49, 28, 42, 74, 20, 16, 63, 61, 25, 44, 73.

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We have been repeatedly called upon to notice the various quack medicines that are daily thrust before the public, as curatives for all diseases that "flesh is heir to," but have never complied with such requests, because many of them are merely manufactured and sold for the benefit of the manufacturer's purse. We have, however, a few words to say in regard to the medicine above named. We have tried that, and know it will prove beneficial to all who use it in case of children teething. It is really a comfortable idea to retire at night and know that we shall not be disturbed by the cries of an infant. We believe Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been well tried in this village, and have heard it highly recommended by all who have made use of the article. Let all who have children that are suffering with their teeth give it a trial, and we are sure they will be perfectly satisfied with the results.—*Advocate, Prattsville, New York.*

A DELICIOUS STOMACH TONIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
FOR THE NERVOUS, WEAK, AND FOR DIARRHŒA, dysentery, and diseases of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, urinary organs. Pure juice of the grape, containing less than eight per cent. of alcohol, medicinated with Peruvian bark, rhubarb juniper, &c., and conscientiously offered to the suffering.
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for
YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education. Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD B. BRADBURY, A. M., }

This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with more facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
No. 75 Henry-st., New-York,
Will reopen Sept. 5.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

MADAME J. V. CANCHOI'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 279 WEST TWENTY-SECOND ST., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 353 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER school to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL— No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. WM. [illegible] will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 5. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 25th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.— French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. —The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 28 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars.*

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1853, and organized with a full faculty on the plan of the Industrial Colleges of Paris and Germany, comprises a Preparatory Department, and four Technical Schools, viz:

The School of Mines.
The School of Civil Engineering.
The School of Practical Chemistry.
The School of Mechanical Engineering.

Architecture, and Topographical and Mechanical Drawing are included in the Engineering course, and ample facilities exist for field and laboratory practice.

The Seventh Annual Session will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859.

For Catalogues and further information, address
DR. A. L. KENNEDY,
President of Faculty.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton place, re opens Sept. 5. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College. The junior department is under the maternal care of Mrs. Lespinasse.

THE REV. A. R. WOLFE'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, West Bloomfield, N. J. A most healthful and attractive locality, one hour's ride from the City. Terms $300 per annum, including with board and washing, tuition in English, French, Latin, and Vocal Music. The academic year commences Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

PARENTS WHO ARE DESIROUS THAT more assistance in their studies should be given personally by their teacher to their sons than is possible in a large school, can obtain the services of a very competent teacher, whose number is limited to ten, by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office. Private lessons also given.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *née* de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

WARWICK INSTITUTE, WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Academic year commences September 5th, 1859. Board and tuition in English branches only $32 50. For circulars containing terms, reference and other particulars, address
C. E. BENEDICT, Principal and Proprietor.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, can always obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks, as they become quick in figures, rapid business penmen and good book keepers. Terms only $15 for private desks secured before Sept. 1.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 5. Mrs. DUREN will be at home from the 1st, to receive parents or guardians who may desire to confer with her.

SEMINARY AT WEST DURHAM, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.—Term begins September 12, and continues fifteen weeks. A Boys' and Girls' School of the first grade. For further information and circulars, apply to Mrs. S. R. L. Bennett, H. Udolph Wolfe, D. C. Harrington; or to the principal, Z. L. NEWELL.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition full English course, including vocal music, per quarter from $8 to $11. Painting in oil or water colors, $5, drawing $2, Latin $3, French $5.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS
WILL RE-OPEN THEIR
French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH, GERman, and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY —Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, WEST 34TH-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.—The Autumn session will commence Sept. 7, 1859. A gymnasium attached to the school, to be used free of charge by the boys. Rev. W. MORRIS, LL.D., Principal.

MUSIC TAUGHT IN A FEW LESSONS ON the piano-forte; singing at sight, guitar, accordeon and violin. Terms at the Academy, $5 for 12 lessons; 25 pianos and 2 melodeons for sale or to let cheap, by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—(FOR PUPILS of both sexes)—No 69 West 19th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 5. Two boarders can be accommodated in the family of the principal. A. T. DEANE.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14.

CUMING'S SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION in drawing and painting. No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway, will be open for the season on Thursday, the 1st of September.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th-st., will be reopened on 15th September next.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST. ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES LEE & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re-open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—THOSE LOOKing for accomplished teachers would do well to inquire of the Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M., No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS.— A perfect substitute for apparatus. The charts contain 200 diagrams, adapted to any text-book of natural Philosophy. Price, with key, $6, $10 and $12 per set of 10 large charts. Sold by all booksellers in the country. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., Publishers, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SELECT FIRST-class female boarding school. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 31, Brooklyn, Connecticut.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.
For sale, a second-hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New York.

TEACHERS.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI, PROFESSOR OF ITALIAN, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English, and Latin Languages, which he has taught for many years in London desires to occupy a place as Professor of one or more of the above languages in some College, University, or other establishment, public or private, in this City or elsewhere in the country. The best references as to character and capacity will be given. Address No. 185 East 12th st., near the 1st-av., or No. 24 Cedar-st.

A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN LADY, SIX years in this country, and well experienced in teaching and educating children, desires a situation as governess in a family or mentor of young ladies; she is competent to teach German, French and music, besides all other branches of general education, and speaks the English language. No objection to go South or to travel to Europe. Best of City references can be given on inquiring at No 117 Schermerhorn-st, Brooklyn.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIence in teaching, and who has an entire command of the French language, acquired during a long residence in France, is desirous of making an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family; she undertakes to finish her pupils, without the aid of masters, in every branch both of a polite and useful education. A liberal salary expected. Address A. B., No. 629 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY FOR SEVERAL YEARS connected with one of the first institutions of the City, competent to instruct in Latin, French, the Higher Mathematics and usual English branches, a situation as Principal of, or assistant in a Seminary, or as Governess in a family. South preferred. Satisfactory references given. Address, with salary offered, which must be liberal, Miss A. E. B. FREER, Augusta, Me.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as a companion, or governess to small children; would accept a position as teacher of music in a seminary; no objection to leaving the City. Call on or address M. M. H., No. 51 2d st.

TO SCHOOLS.—A VERY SUPERIOR FEMALE teacher wishes to secure a situation in some private institution in New-York or Brooklyn. Any parties wishing to engage an English teacher for the coming season, can secure her services at a moderate salary, by addressing A. L. H., care of Mrs. M. S. S. Webster, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. The course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks,) and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires to make an engagement for the coming season with one or more schools or private classes in New-York or its vicinity. She has given especial attention to Latin, Mathematics, History and English Literature. Address Box No. 3 060.

A YOUNG LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH English, French, Drawing and Painting in oil, desires a situation in a school or family; would have no objection to go South. Address, for three days, A. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF LONG PRACTICE and familiarity with classical music, desires a situation as teacher of the piano in or near New-York. She can teach singing if necessary. Address, with terms, BROOKLYN, Box No. 169 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, THORoughly competent to prepare pupils for business, or an advanced standing in College, desires an engagement as Principal or Assistant in a Seminary, or as Tutor in a private family. Address TEACHER, Box 169, *Times* Office, New-York.

A COMPETENT ENGLISH TEACHER WANTed at No. 45 2d-av. One who understands teaching penmanship preferred. Applicants will call between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.

A LADY WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN teaching, wishes an engagement as English Teacher in a school. Address TEACHER, Albany, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM HIS HOME on Saturday, 27th inst., near Ravenswood Landing, JAMES McNAIR, 4½ years old, had on a blue cloth cap, a light blue calico jacket, short sleeves, black and brown checked pants, no shoes; had a small scar on the left side of his chin, fair complexion. Any person finding the above described child will receive the above reward on bringing him to his mother (Mrs. McNair,) at Ravenswood. It is feared he fell into the river and was drowned. The Coroners of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh will please notify Mrs. McNair should the body of a child answering the above description be brought before them. Boatmen and others will please take notice of this advertisement, likewise the authorities of Blackwell's Island.
JAS. McNAIR, Sr., Ravenswood.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON BOARD THE steamer *Armenia*, on Saturday last, a leather SATCHEL, with steel clasp, containing 1 gold watch and chain, 2 daguerreotypes, 1 hair breastpin, 1 hair bracelet, 1 hair necklace, 1 mosaic breastpin, 1 oak cross, and 1 gold pin with other articles of less value. The articles are mostly presents from a deceased mother, and their return will be thankfully acknowledged by the only surviving daughter. The above reward will be paid, with all expenses for its delivery, by WILSON G. HUNT & CO., No. 30 Park-place, New-York.

$10.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, on Friday, the 26th a bundle of drawings and letters, left either in the cars, between Greenwich and Norwalk, or the town of Norwalk, Conn. One of the letters was directed to Jackson & Throckmorton, and signed P. H. Hammarskold. The above reward will be paid on leaving them with JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New York.

LOST—IN FORTY-SECOND-STREET, BETWEEN 4th and 6th avs., on Saturday evening, the 27th inst., a worsted shawl, black and white plaid on one side, gray with spots on the other. One round and one square corner. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 68 West 20th-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—AN ACCEPTANCE OF Messrs. Pudney & Russell, drawn by and indorsed by Tal P. Shaffner, dated Aug. 3, at six months. Any information of said acceptance will be thankfully received by W. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call by the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at their head-quarters, corner 59th-st. and 3d-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, to elect two Delegates and two Alternates to represent this Assembly District in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on Sept. 7 next. Polls open from 8 to 9½ o'clock.
NICHOLAS L. BRUNDAGE, President.
ROBERT L. HILL, } Secretaries.
JOHN COOPER, Jr., }

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a special meeting of this Association will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, at Farrington's Hall, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av., to elect Delegates to the State Convention. Polls open from 8 to 9½ P. M.
JACOB FISHER, President.
W. E. PABOR, Secretary.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

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ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"KNOW THYSELF."—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September, now ready, contains: The Late Horace Mann, Portrait, Biography, and Phrenology; Trades for Young Men; Choice of Pursuits; Phrenology in the Pulpit, by the Rev. H. W. Beecher; Be a Man—sensible advice; Robert Burns; John W. Balkley; Ossian E. Dodge; Helps and Hindrances, Bravery and Cowardice; The Temperaments; Judge Marshall and Wife; Utility of Phrenology, etc. Terms, only $1 a year, or 10 cents a number. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.—CHILD'S CARriages at $5 to $20, formerly sold at $7 to $30; Water Coolers, $1 50; Hammocks, $2 50; Rich Sheep Mats, $1 75; Plated Casters, Plated Tea-spoons, 75c, a set; Table Cutlery, fine ivory, $3 75 to $6 a dozen; Refrigerators, $3 50 to $25. Lease, fixtures, and signs for sale. Now is the time to replenish first class goods for a little money. S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A NAVY OFFICER WILL sell a fine, sound, kind and gentle bay pony horse, buggy, wagon and harness complete. To be seen at Witty's stables, corner Fulton and Flatbush avs., Brooklyn.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS ARE INVITED to call and examine our newly invented Strela Matches, which surpass all others in the beauty and finish of the boxes, the brilliancy and variety of the colors, and in cheapness. They are made by a new process, and of a new material, without sulphur, and are covered with a water-proof and weather-proof varnish, adapting them to any climate. Samples sent when ordered. JAMES R. DEY & CO., No. 63 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.—I HAVE to offer, Osborn's pure juice Port Wine, fine old Bourbon Whisky, pure Cognac Brandies of the vintages of 1810, 1836, 1845, by the bottle or gallon. G. E. MENDUM, Wine Vaults, cor. Broadway and Cedar-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART ENGlish and a Scotch girl, Protestants; one as cook; will assist with washing, &c.; the other as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as chambermaid, nurse and seamstress; also, by a Protestant lady, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, boarding-house or widower's family; and by a large number of Protestant and other girls in various situations. Apply at WESLEY'S Select Female offices, No 252 4th-av., near 22d st., and No. 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. A lady in attendance. No private advertisements inserted in the papers. Families supplied one year for $2; six months, 50 cents. Fifty smart Protestant girls wanted to day at the highest wages. A partner wanted.

WANTED—A MATRON'S OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation, in an institution or seminary, by a strictly conscientious and competent female, with several years' experience; can give the best of reference as to capability and character; or in a private family; understands housekeeping thoroughly; also, the care and management of children. Call or address W. Y., for three days, 186 Clinton-st., corner of Baltic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO HIGHLY REcommended girls; one to cook wash and iron; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, &c., first-class washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or take care of children, and do plain sewing, or make herself useful; both will be found reliable and capable servants. Can be seen at No. 5 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway, basement, under drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY REspectable woman, to wait on a lady and sew, or as housekeeper, will be found a useful, careful and trustworthy person; wishes a home where she may be kindly treated; is willing to assist in any kind of light work occasionally. Has good City references. No objection to the country for a few months. Address E. C., or call at the Bookstore, No. 459 Hudson st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXPERIenced and trustworthy young women in City or country; one, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, &c.; the other, a competent chambermaid and waitress; will assist in washing; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE AND well-recommended young woman, a situation as cook; understands pastry, biscuit, meat and soups of all kinds, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; would be willing to do both, or general housework, if required; no objections to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 1,510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands baking of all kinds, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a respectable private family; can give the best of City references as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at 114 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer. Would be willing to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 41 Spring st., second floor, front room, for two days. None but respectable families need call. Good reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; assists with the washing and ironing; wages $8. Also a girl of eighteen as seamstress; does embroidering neatly; wait on a lady; wages $5. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business, baking and pastry; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at the bakery No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, STEADY GIRL wishes a situation as excellent cook; makes the best of bread and pastry, or would act as laundress; can do fine ironing and French fluting, in the best manner; would go to the country; will be found active, competent and willing. Apply at No. 207 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and plain sewer; is fully capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 80 West 17th st., near the 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; also, by a colored woman, a situation as cook or laundress. Good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would wish to engage with a family intending to Winter in New-Orleans. Can be seen or addressed at No. 112 Charlton-st., corner of Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit, and is competent to take entire charge of children; is well recommended; prefers the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW ACCUSTOMED to good society an engagement as companion to travel with a family, or as housekeeper. Reference given. Address AMY, Station A, Post office, Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or to do chamber waiting. Can give good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 9th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 165 East 11th st., third floor, till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as first-rate cook and excellent baker; has the best of reference in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 Spring-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, for general housework or chamberwork, and washing and ironing, in a small private family. Can be seen for 3 days at her last place, No. 32 3d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and to mind one child, or to do light chamberwork. City references. Call or address M. R., No. 18 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND agriculturist, by a middle aged single man; lived with the first families in Europe; ten years in America; understands hot and cold graperies, propagation of the vine, all kinds of plants, flowers and shrubs, on the most approved system; the laying out of new grounds, &c; has a relative that could take charge of cows, dairy and poultry, &c.; the best City reference. Address K., at Mr. Martin's, No. 73 Catharine-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, general and confidential, or shipping and receiving clerk, superintendent of a manufacturing establishment, or traveling agent, by a middle-aged man, who is thoroughly conversant with book keeping both by single and double entry, and with business transactions generally, having had upwards of fifteen years' practical experience. Unexceptionable reference from his last and present employers will be given. Address J. H. Z., No. 205 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A man of high experience, who understands well the proper care of graperies and all other fruit trees and vines; understands the laying out of all kinds of handsome grounds, flowering shrubbery, approaches, and handsome serpentine walks, and [illegible] propagator. Salary not quite the object. Any gentleman in want of such a person may address F., Gardener, at Mr. Thorburn's No. 15 John st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man who perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate City driver; has no objection to a good country situation; willing to act in the house if required; of obliging disposition, and willing to make himself useful to an employer. Address W., *Times* Office, Box No. 218, for two days, will be attended to.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN (AMERICAN) wishes some active, respectable employment; is steady, intelligent, and rapid and correct at writing and figures, and is readily initiated into any new business; he is accustomed to both City and country, and has no objection to the latter. Address E., care of Mr. Holmes, No. 21 Suffolk-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; has long experience in the old country and this; has the best of City reference, and is not afraid of work; is a most competent groom and steady driver. Address E. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; has lived three years and eight months in his last place; can give good recommendation; has no objection to hard work; country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 162 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR plain gardener by a single young man; would be willing to make himself useful in any other way. The very best recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address F. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman, and to take care of horses; understands working in a garden, and can give the best of City reference. Address FARREL, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER STEADY man, as plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, will be found willing and attentive to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY AN Englishman; a single man, of steady habits, with good City references. Apply personally, or by letter, to H. B., care of Mr. Bookham, No. 59 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A young married man, without incumbrances. He thoroughly understands his business, and can be highly recommended as to character and capability. Address GARDENER, care of Mr. H. Z. Pratt, 21 Murray-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION with some practical farmer, where he can learn farming; would be willing to go for board and clothes; can give references of first class. Address F. R. E., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK, OR GENeral assistant in any respectable capacity, by a handy and reliable young man of mechanical taste, and disposed to make himself useful. Address P., Box No. 911 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, farming also; has 12 years' experience about New-York, and 8 years' reference from his last place. Address S. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT.—A YOUNG MAN desirous of spending his evenings to advantage, would be glad to meet with anything in the shape of copying or book-keeping. Address R. T., No. 247 West 31st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, or entry clerk in a wholesale store in this City, by a young man who can bring the best of City reference. Address ASSISTANT, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND hostler by a respectable Protestant German; understands his business well, and has excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 218 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; has satisfactory references. Address J. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a smart American boy, 17 years of age, to drive a wagon and make himself generally useful. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best recommendations as to character and capability from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Call at or address a line to R. CORNELL, Saddlery warehouse, No. 50 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—PROTESTANT SERVANTS—FIRST-class Protestant servants, such as cooks, laundresses, waitresses nurses seamstresses girls for general housework, and in all other capacities, wanted immediately, at the Servants' Institute, No. 148 Grand st. Situations of all kinds are now open, and can be secured by well-recommended Protestant servants without any charge.

WANTED—A NEAT, HONEST AND CAPABLE woman, to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing, at No. 205 West 23d st. Scotch or English preferred. Call between the hours of 10 and 12 Tuesday, Aug. 30.

WANTED—SIX EXPERIENCED SILK SALESmen; none others need apply, at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, corner Canal and Mercer-st., between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M., "only."

WANTED—A TRAVELER IN THE DRUG TRADE —an Englishman preferred. Address, stating salary expected and other particulars, Box No. 3,429 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN—ONE THAT IS well acquainted with the retail clothing trade. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN & CO., No. 8 Bowery.

TO LET.

THE ABBEY ESTATE FOR SALE.
All that tract of land and the buildings thereon, known as "The Abbey," bounded by the 11th and 12th avs. and 101st and 102d sts., in the City of New York, and also all the land under water lying west of the 12th-av. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Apply to SAM'L. H. ADEE,
Executor of F. Weber,
2d-av., corner East 43th-st.
C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys,
No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, 3 floors 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first loft is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 59 Rivington-st., one door from the corner of Eldridge st. Said house is in good order, and in a good neighborhood; is furnished with gas fixtures, including chandeliers, bath tub, with hot and cold water, and has connection with sewer. Possession can be had on 1st September. Apply to ROBERT M. FIELD, No. 146 Eldridge st.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 140 West 47th st., near Broadway, having hot and cold water and gas throughout; also, bath and other modern improvements, and a large yard; convenient to cars and stages; a very desirable house and cheap rent, viz.: $450. Also, the furniture (rosewood and mahogany) for sale at half its value, for cash. Inquire on the premises without delay.

TO LET OR LEASE—A ONE-STORY STONE building at Hunter's point, L. I., with about 30 lots adjoining; on one of which is a small cottage and stable. The building is 50x100 feet, and has in it a steam engine of 60 horse power. The property has 100 feet front on the East River, and is well calculated for manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 84 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT 30 feet wide, large yard, in a good neighborhood, No. 9 Charlton-st.; rooms large and airy, tea rooms attached. Rent $800 per annum. Carpets, shades, &c., will be sold, or house rented with furniture. One room and bedroom will be taken with board, if desirable. Apply to FREDERICK WOHLTMAN, No. 554 Broadway.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1, 1860, ON BROOKLYN Heights, only two minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, a snug, genteelly-furnished house, having gas, Ridgewood water, hot and cold; bath room, water-closets, furnace, &c.; has been newly painted and papered throughout, and is in complete order. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY, ENGlish-basement house No. 1,082 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., containing 25 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and just now being painted and papered throughout; well adapted for a large private family or a first-class boarding house. Apply at PRIOR'S drug store, corner Broadway and 31st-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASES ON BROADway, between Spring and Prince sts., 21 years; between 17th and 18th sts., 21 years; between 30th and 31st sts., 15 years, also, a lease on 6th av., corner 28th-st., 7 years; also, one opposite the new Tompkins Market, 15 years. For terms and particulars, apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE BEST business stand in Morrisania, situated at the head of Railroad-av., Old Boston Road. Has been used as a grocery, flour and feed store for 8 years. Building in good order, and has accommodations for 30 boarders. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS RAE, Mott Haven, N. Y.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 208 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE third floor of stone front house No 256 9th-av.; rent $16 per month; also a three-story high stoop house No. 124, West 48th-st.; rent $50 per month; also the second and third floors of new house No. 201 West 50th-st., near 8th-av. Apply at No. 201 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY, basement and sub-cellar brick house, in a first-rate neighborhood, within one block of the new line of horse cars on Atlantic street, Brooklyn. House in complete order. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,049 New-York Post-office.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK. —The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 33 Wall-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGE-house in Grove-st., Jersey City; eleven rooms, no basement, four rooms on first floor, gas and water. The furniture will be sold low, or rented to a desirable tenant until 1st of May. Inquire of W. B. HATCH, No. 189 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TO A small family or to single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished; the house is new and in a good neighborhood; situated No. 421 Fulton av., near Adelphi st; Fulton-av. cars pass the door; rent low. Apply as above to Mr. BROWN.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF 3 TO 5 YEARS— A new 4-story, high stoop, brown stone front house, with all the modern improvements, in 28th st., between 5th and Madison-avs. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 15 East 27th-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th st., between the 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

BROADWAY LOTS TO LEASE.—NOS. 502 and 504, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, 48 feet front, 62 feet on Crosby-st., by 200 feet deep. Inquire of Col. H. BOSTWICK, No. 35 East 12th st.; or G. THOMAS, Architect, No. 470 Broadway.

FACTORY TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, or without, at No. 51 Green-st., 38 feet wide, six stories high, with vaults lighted in the best manner. Inquire of Mr. GROSS, No. 45 Green-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SECOND, THIRD and fourth stories of the house No. 22 Ann-st., (opposite Theatre-alley,) in this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE SMALL STORE. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire at No. 148 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, new barn, and 2 lots of ground, in complete order, situated at White Plains, on the Harlem R. R. Just the place for a good baker, there being no other in the place. Will exchange for grocery goods or good brands of flour. For particulars inquire of W. H. KNIFFIN, No. 438 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 39th-st., the corner to two adjoining houses, brown stone, full-sized fronts, three story and basement, with space of three to six feet between roof and ceiling of third story; first class; all the modern improvements. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises through the day.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone-front house, 25x60 feet, with all the modern improvements, and perfect in every part, and on one of the best sites on Murray Hill; the first house west of 4th-av., on 36th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIVE STORY, brown stone, basement house No 38 West 23rd st.; thoroughly built, exquisitely finished; street 100 feet wide, in the fashionable centre of the City. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STUYVESANT-st, near 4th-av., a substantial brick house, 35 feet front; also, furnished, No. 211 East 10th st., and Nos. 108 and 110 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; have gas fixtures. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A fire-proof building, 100 feet square, and in perfect order, suitable for a manufactory, with a superior engine, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 137 Pearl-st., New-York.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

BILLIARDS.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY of Phelan's billiard tables,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st.,
will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. Visitors respectfully invited.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BAY LAWN VILLA.
(Adjoining the dwelling of the subscriber.)
COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE CITY TO LET OR LEASE FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, PROX.

A convenient, good-sized, modern built, two story and attic, and high basement dwelling, in complete order. The parlors, which extend the depth of the house, have on them fine velvet tapestry carpets, and the halls and rooms oil-cloths and carpets, all of which will be rented with the house, and such number of acres of land as may be required. The grounds are ornamented with the choicest shrubs and evergreens. The garden embraces fine varieties of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The lawn extends to the Sound. There is a new wharf, and advantages for bathing fishing boating yachting, &c. Upon the premises are commodious stables, carriage house, &c. The location is elegant, and about an equal distance with Wall st. from the Central Park. It is situated in the Domain of 300 acres bounded by the northwestern shore of Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, opposite Riker's Island, (between which and this property is the main ship channel,) and extends back to the roads leading from Harlem and Mott Haven, and includes the range of the first Heights above Hurlgate.

This tract has been consolidated by the subscriber as a permanent investment, and occupants will thus be protected in a continuous good neighborhood. It adjoins the residences of George S. Fox, Edward G. Faile, Chas. Denison, and Philip Dater, Esqrs., and the dwellings of other well-known merchants are in the neighborhood. This Domain is believed to possess as many advantages and attractions for gentlemen's suburban residences as any section in the vicinity of New-York. It has abundant springs of the purest water, is a most healthful location, and has been occupied by families and their descendants for over one hundred years. It contains places of beauty as retired as can be found within much greater distances of the City. The sites are commanding, and afford views of the most charming landscape, and of the Sound for many miles, including its width to Flushing Bay, with the constantly passing fleets of vessels and steamers to and from Hurlgate and the City.

The entire Domain is now in the highest state of improvement and cultivation. The labor of a large number of workmen, together with teams of mules, oxen and horses, (including many of *those forty*,) has been steadily employed for the last three years in grading and making new roads and drives, and plantations, which are all open to the free use of the occupants.

Access can be had to Harlem River, within two miles of this property by steamboat, steam and horse cars, and other conveyances, at all times of the day and night; it is less than an hour's drive from the City.

For terms address at No. 13 Beekman st.,
BENJ MORRIS WHITLOCK.

P S.—An elegant lawn on Bunt's Point, of 12 acres, running along the Long Island Sound, to lease for a term of years, very suitable for a hotel of Summer resort, or dwellings.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—THE COTtage villa, now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the Hudson River, about a mile above the village of Newburgh, in one of the most healthy and highly improved sections of the State. The grounds comprise between six and seven acres of land beautifully laid out in lawn, terraces, groves, orchard, gardens, &c., in the highest state of cultivation, having a good coach-house, with icehouse and other outbuildings, in complete order. For particulars and terms, apply on the premises, or at the office of Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, No. 27 Park-place, New-York City.
WILLIAM H. PRIEST.

FOR SALE—AT NEWCASTLE, ON THE HARlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City of New-York, a house 51x34 feet, 1½ stories and basement, with fine cellar, water throughout the house from a never-failing spring; the house consists of store, two parlors, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and eleven bedrooms, with all necessary out-houses; size of ground 240x75 feet, fronting on two roads, and known as Mount Kisco House. Inquire of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 611 Hudson-st., corner of Troy.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 656 Post office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the dépôt; land from two to thirty acres; good house, abundant out buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—A new and substantial mansion and outbuildings, having every convenience and in perfect order. The view is very extensive and beautiful. Price $30 000. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLNER, adjoining the premises.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE —At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish pond, &c. S. EDDY & Co., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE WANTED—NEAR the City, in a pleasant locality and easily accessible by cars or steamboat, with about two or more acres of land. Address, stating particulars, E. S. LUDLOW, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES—ARCHITECTURAL designs, new, original and complete or made to order, $5 each, by JOHN F. GAYNOR, architect and superintendent of over 3,000 fine buildings. Office, No. 182 Broadway.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—NEAR New Brunswick, of 100 acres, about 1½ miles from the railroad dépôt, pleasantly situated, good buildings, a large orchard, with abundance of other fruit, well watered and well fenced. Will be sold reasonable or traded for Brooklyn City property. For particulars inquire at No. 205 4th-av., in the store.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

WANTING TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE in this City, a FARM of One Hundred Acres, under high state of cultivation, 40 miles from this City, in Westchester County. An interview can be had every evening at 137 East 21-st., N. Y. No agents need apply.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, in a private family in New York or Brooklyn, a furnished room, without board; would be permanent if suited; a sociable family that would be willing that I should enjoy their society will please only answer this. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, E. VINCENT, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF five persons want a small house in a genteel neighborhood, or part of a large house, with modern improvements, for a permanent residence, from about Sept. 1. Address, with particulars, G. G., Box No. 747 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STOCK OF STAPLE DRY Goods, with lease of store, &c., in one of the best locations in Brooklyn. The business has been established eight years and would be a first rate opportunity for a party wishing to commence the dry goods business. It will be sold low as the proprietor intends going out of the business. Address Box No. 104 Brooklyn Post-office.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS— The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS. —A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C. E., the Patentee, at his Room, No. 67 Astor House, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A STRAW GOODS BUSINESS FOR SALE. —Hat and bonnet pressing with apparatus complete, and a trade already established. A full knowledge of the business given to any one wishing to buy. Party wishes to retire to the country.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,500, who is willing to take an active part in the business and willing to locate in Boston; good references given and required. Address G., Box No. 709 Post-office, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A WELL ESTABLISHED hat and cap store for sale on 8th-av., with benches and tools complete, for a practical hatter. Inquire at No. 490 8th av.

ATLANTIC HOTEL AND GARDEN, HOBOKEN.—The lease, stock and furniture of this well-known hotel and favorite resort for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to WILLIAM L. HALL.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A boot and shoe store, in a good business neighborhood, beside the Harlem and New-Haven dépôts. Apply at No. 336 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 165 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime........	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime.........	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.

Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime.
CHARLES V. MAPES,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. Porter, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, costly oil paintings, splendid rosewood piano forte, solid rosewood parlor suites, bronzes, rich velvet carpets, &c., &c.

J. W. PORTER will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, without any reserve THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the elegant furniture contained in the first-story residence No. 218 West 14th st., near 9th av. The parlors contain superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suites covered in maroon and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive description; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs in bocquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold blue, crimson and maroon satin; solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant China vases, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glasses with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace window curtains and cornices; large and extensive variety of oil-paintings—the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, elegant case finished all round, inlaid plate, and richly set with keys of real pearl, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano stool, covered in satin with an excellent and costly embroidered cover. Also dining room, kitchen and chamber furniture of every description in great variety, well worthy the attention of housekeepers.

John J. Rennie, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—OVER $11,000 WORTH OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—Sale at 10½ o'clock.—J. H. & J. RENNIE will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the large dwelling house No. 86 West 11th st., near 6th av., all good rosewood and mahogany bureaus, sofas, bedsteads, rockers, bookcases, etagere, centre tables, easy-chairs, mirrors, lace curtains, shades, cornices, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, engravings, paintings, vases, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, sheets, quilts, counterpane, clock, dining and tea table, China and glassware, table cutlery, kitchen furniture; also 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, made by City maker, and fully guaranteed.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No 64 Dean st., near Smith st., Brooklyn. Rosewood suite in maroon, rosewood marble top etagere, fine French clock, sofa bedstead, mahogany chairs, rocker, centre table, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble top dress bureaus, do washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, velvet carpets, oilcloths, oak marble top hat-stand, walnut extension table, dining chairs, dining and tea set, glass ware and plated ware, &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

Wellington A. Carter, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, on premises, stock, fixtures and lease of fish and produce store No. 224 Fulton, corner Greenwich, comprising in part, fish, cheese, smoked beef, salted ham, lard, candles, Buchanan soap, teas, twine and wrapping paper, &c.
JOHN CARTER, Assignee.

A. S. Richards, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND brogans at auction by RICHARDS & WHITING on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock at salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt st. Included in the sale are several invoices of very desirable Fall goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues and samples the morning of sale.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.—A LARGE stock by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 58 Pearl-st., a choice stock without reserve, in lots to suit City and country dealers. Goods well packed for shipping.

MEDICAL.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADICATED from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.* Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.
Pupil of Ricord of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhoea, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a new and really important Work on the cure of Local Debility (spermatorrhoea) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new original and successful method. Price $1, United States postage included.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway.
By the new French method,
All Secret Diseases Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is published simultaneously in London and New York. It is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different stages, and treats also, in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, the effects of early indiscretion excess or other causes. An … colored plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every … of case. Price $1, post paid. Dr. WATSON'S … has been written by a person of great practical … the author, as above; also, by …

ELIXIR OF LIFE.—This delightful and positive restorative of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies, in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable, assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNEN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 20th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction, European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their poisons and specifics, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 8 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c. offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby,) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Safety guaranteed. The Mother's almanac and Ladies' Private Guide, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. His time is exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases under … The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C… the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. … at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to … of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail, cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison which the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book … which treats of the evil effects of early abuse … indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted … cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and … a safe and infallible remedy for expunging every … of the virus from the system.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROB… C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Administratrix, at the store of William … No. 124 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next. Dated May 16, 1859.
MERCY A. HARMON, Administratrix.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against … KEENY, late of the City of Brooklyn, … to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, … City, on or before the 1st day of February … Dated Aug. 1, 1859.
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
ELIZA J. KEENY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM …, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at … No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next. Dated New-York, May 23 1859.
JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against … NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 580 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 11, 1859.
GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
HOLLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN.
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

CROMMELIN & GOODWIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No 60 Wall st.
Advances on negotiable business paper at seven per cent.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, the Real Estate Bonds, the Income Bonds, the Floating Debt, or the Certificates of the Capital Stock, of any of the following named Railroad Companies, to wit:
The Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company,
The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and
The Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company, are hereby notified that they must surrender the same to the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, at its office, No. 54 Exchange place, New-York, or at its office in Lafayette, Ind., before the 1st day of October next, in order to entitle them to the privilege of receiving therefor the Stock or Bonds of the last named Company, as provided in the agreement made with that Company by the undersigned, as purchaser of said Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at the sales upon the foreclosure of the Second Mortgages thereon. The time above limited will not be extended.
NEW-YORK, Aug 20, 1859. A. BOODY.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Oswego.

$10,000 CITY OF QUINCY 8 PER CENT. Bonds; $35,000 Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company Bonds; also Second-av. Railroad stock and a variety of Bank, and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies' stocks. For sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Real Estate and Stock Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDholders on the Eastern Division, and the Land Grant Bondholders of the late La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, are requested to meet at the office of Mr. GIBSON, No 54 William-st., up stairs, on SATURDAY next, Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider measures for foreclosing said mortgages and a reorganization.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATES—$200,000 FOR SALE.—These Certificates have the same security as a Treasury Note, and will doubtless be paid as soon as Congress can go through the necessary forms for passing a bill. They are offered at a price that will pay the purchaser better than any other investment equally safe. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

COVINGTON & LEXINGTON RAILROAD.—Second Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday the 31st inst. It is important that all the Bonds be represented.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $20,000—in sums to suit, on good improved property in New York. No commissions asked. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by … other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships, …

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT, JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON, JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER, CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE, SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 59 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL....$250,000.
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SHULL,
CHAS. B. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVE E. LAING,
A. B. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary. ALBERT WARD, President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No 1 Centre-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1859.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SEXTONS, AND OTHERS.

On and after the 1st of September next, all Sub offices for granting burial permits will be discontinued, and the same can be obtained only at the Office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre st., and at the Office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 101 2d-av., corner of 6th-st.

Ferry masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents, and all other persons receiving Burial Permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's Office on the first of every month for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this Office.

Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 23, 1839, which will be strictly enforced:

"No captain, agent, or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry boat, sailing, or other vessel, or to any state, railroad, or other conveyance, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the City of New-York, beyond the limits of said City, without a permit from the City Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected from the person or persons, so offending, severally and respectively."

To enable the City Inspector to give a Permit for the burial, or removal, of the body of any person, who has died out of this City, and been brought here for interment, it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some Physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such Permit.

No charge is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of Permits.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D., Registrar of Records and Statistics.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No 69 South-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.
H. PERKINS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BEEN appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. JOHN W. PARSER, of Newburgh, Orange County, in this State, and formerly of this City, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to him, at his residence in … church, or at 17 Park place, New York City.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1859. WILLIAM H. PRIEST.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE, and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c. Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DEPOT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT	
Thurs...Aug. 25,	2:30 P. M.	Thurs...Aug. 25,	5:30 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	6:30 A. M.
Satur...Aug. 27,	4:30 P. M.	Satur...Aug. 27,	7 A. M.
Monday...Aug. 29,	3:30 P. M.	Monday...Aug. 29,	6 A. M.
Tuesday...Aug. 30,	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday...Aug. 30,	7 A. M.
Wednes...Aug. 31,	4 P. M.	Wednes...Aug. 31,	7 A. M.
		Thurs...Sept. 1,	7 A. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs..Aug. 25,	12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25,	4 P. M.
Friday..Aug. 26,	6 30 A. M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	5 30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug. 27,	2 P. M.	Saturd...Aug. 27,	5.30 P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 28,	7 30 A. M.	Sunday...Aug. 28,	3.30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES, Capt. BAULSIR, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st. 9:20, Pier No 4 North River at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos st., at 9¼ A. M., 12½ and 3¼ P. M.; Spring st., at 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3½ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare 12 cents, Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7¼ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip 9½ A. M., 1¼, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip East River every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR KEYPORT.—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
4.00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. W. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 6:45 and 7:30 P. M. and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
3:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Barrison-st., *via* Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M., for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 6:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 6:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Sufferns, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st at 8:45 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)

The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia....$2 00
Cabin to Cape May....2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia....1 00
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, free of commissions and with dispatch. Goods insured at ¼ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage....$15 | Deck....$8
The splendid steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	33 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, S. ADAMS, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Sept. 3.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations....$7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—CHANGE OF DAY.—The American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot on measurement goods, and other articles in proportion. Insurance one half per cent. No commission charged for forwarding goods … Railroad Co. No bills of lading signed after departure …

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New York from Pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1½ o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 14th September. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

FURNITURE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON CRIBS,
IRON HAT-STANDS,
IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES
Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools,
Piano Stools, Fire Stands and Irons,
Brackets and every other article of
BRONZED IRON FURNITURE,
can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer,
JAMES SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AT THE EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre, superb chamber suites in all styles, designs and colors, at prices from $25 upward. The best enameled furniture manufactured in the United States. Wardrobes mattresses, &c.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BORGES, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY—a fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—
800 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,)
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs regularly removed without sensation … repaired and new sets … in handsome style. W. BAYS, Dentist, No. 665 Broadway, corner 13th st.

MUSICAL.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S
UNRIVALED PIANOS,
in richly carved, molded or plain cases.
IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Each instrument FULLY WARRANTED.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Pethick & Girken, Geib & Walker, and others, at great bargains.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent applied if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure or their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at
W. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

THE CARHART HARMONIUM
Is confidently offered to the public as the BEST INSTRUMENT of its class for CHURCHES, LODGES, &c.; combining more of the points of a large organ, as to QUALITY OF TONE, POWER AND VARIETY, with economy of space and price. ONE OF TEN STOPS AND PEDAL BASS FOR SALE or to let. May now be seen at the PIANO WAREROOMS of
J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 BROADWAY, New-York.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depot, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years, at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—SECOND-hand square pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $35, $50, $75, $100, $130, $150, $175, &c., at the Bible House piano warerooms, Astor place, corner 4th-av.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHERMEN AHOY!—A GAME FISH IN DISTRESS—GRAND EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS—A COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL to Mr. JACOB JENNINGS, who has had, unfortunately, a stroke of paralysis. The favorite sea-steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, has been chartered by his numerous friends for TUESDAY, Aug. 30. Will leave foot of Jackson-st. at 6½; Peck-slip at 7; Amos st. at 7½; and Pier No 4 N. R. at 8 o'clock A. M. Fare, $1. Bait and refreshments can be procured on board.
WILLIAM A. SMALLEY, Chairman.
JOHN J. DYMOND, Sec'y.

ALFRED PECK'S FLOATING SOIREES, of a knowledged respectability, patronized by the *elite* of New York and Brooklyn. The last of the season. THURSDAY, Sept. 8, a first-class steamboat and barge leave Fulton-ferry, Brooklyn, 7 P. M.; Christopher st., New York, 8 P. M., precisely—will proceed up the Hudson and return about midnight. Tickets for sale …

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The sea steamer CROTON, having been painted and refurnished, will commence her regular trips to the fishing banks on THURSDAY, 25th; FRIDAY, 26th; and SATURDAY, 27th—starting from James-slip at 7:45; Spring st at 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., at 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Cotillion Band on board; also bait and fishing tackle.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DELIGHTFUL excursion trip and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859. THADDEUS HYATT.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON,
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany st., corner Washington, New-York.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CUTLERY.
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York.
COLT'S PISTOLS AND RIFLES,
GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS,
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.
STUBS' FILES, TOOLS AND WIRE
For sale by
CONOVER & WALKER,
No. 298 Broadway.

RAILROAD IRON.
One thousand tons railroad iron in port and to arrive, 56 to 60 pounds weight per lineal yard. Apply to THEODORE DE-ON, No 10 Wall st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c. &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 128 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR—FOR SAVING fuel in steam boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR nail-rods received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 137 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, St. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
16 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents. …
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.
Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "Friend;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "Friend." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.
The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., of 204 pages each, viz: Nos 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $3 40 apiece.
Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TRIUMPHANT INAUGURATION
of the
NEW SEASON.
The first night of the season marked by a
HOUSE
CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING,
and the
TWO NEW PIECES
SUCCESSFUL
in the
HIGHEST DEGREE,
having been received by an enthusiastic audience with such a
GENUINE
and
HEARTY APPLAUSE
as to place their success beyond question. They
WILL BE REPEATED
TO NIGHT,
with the same excellent cast.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30 1859,
will be presented Tom Taylor's beautiful two-act drama, entitled
HOUSE AND HOME,
with the following magnificent cast:
Horace Chetwood (member of Parliament) Mr. G. Jordan
General Witherington....Mr. J. G. Burnett
Frederick Morton....Mr. H. F. Daly
Lady Helen Chetwood....Miss Ada Clifton
The Hon. Harriet Wardour....Miss Laura Keene
Hopwood....Miss Florence Bell
To conclude with the side splitting burletta of
OUR CLERKS;
OR,
SUPPOSE WAR WERE DECLARED?
In which Messrs. F. A. Vincent, G. A. Smith, Peters, Henry, Moretimer, &c., and Misses Ada Clifton, Maclean, Macarthy, Wells De Land, Moretimer, &c., will appear.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
MADAME CORTESI. MADAME GASSIER.
In order to afford to the public an opportunity of hearing the two celebrated Prima Donnas of Max Maretzek's Havana Opera Company prior to their leaving the United States, arrangements have been made with the Directors of the Academy of Music, for
ONE WEEK'S OPERA,
to commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, when
Madame GASSIER and Madame CORTESI
Will each appear in
THREE OF THEIR GREATEST CHARACTERS.
The following popular artists will appear on the same occasion.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR GASSIER,
SIGNOR AMODIO, and SIGNOR JUNCA,
thus presenting an *ensemble* complete and perfect in every detail.
The Orchestral and Choral department will be on the same scale of efficiency and liberality as usual in that celebrated establishment.
SATURDAY, Sept 10 at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Musical Director and Conductor—MAX MARETZEK.
Madame CORTESI and Madame GASSIER will immediately leave for Boston, and appear at the Boston Theatre on Monday, Sept 19.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets....50 cents | Upper Boxes....25 cents
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, 1859,
ANOTHER GREAT ENTERTAINMENT,
by the great and world-renowned
RAVELS.
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS,
BIANCO.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS MORE ONLY,
GABRIEL in two comic characters.
Gabriel....as....Simon
Gabriel....as....Bianco
FRANCOIS in a great comic character.
Both the favorite comic brothers.
MARIA HENNECART, Miss FRANCIS, Mons. MATHIEU.
SIMON'S MISHAPS.
Simon....Gabriel
LA PRIMA DONNA.
Maria Hennecart, Miss Francis and the Ballet Troupe.
BIANCO.
Gabriel....as....Bianco

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN....Manager.
UNEQUALED
SUCCESS
OF THE GREAT
AMERICAN PLAY.
MATILDA
HERON.
MATILDA
MATILDA
HERON
UNIVERSALLY PRONOUNCED
THE QUEEN
OF TRAGEDY
CROWDED HOUSES,
CROWDED HOUSES,
CROWDED HOUSES,
nightly testify the intense interest excited by the thrilling representation of the great character of
GERALDINE.
DAVIDGE,
And Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
IN THE PLAY.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 30,
GRAND CONCERT—Vocal and Instrumental.
Admittance 25 cents.
TO-MORROW EVENING AUG 31,
A GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE;
COMPLIMENTARY TO THE SUBSCRIBERS,
Will be given.
This Grand Soiree, it is confidently anticipated, will be attended by 200 gentlemen subscribers and as many ladies. It will be the
AFFAIR OF THE SEASON,
and the last of these popular Soirees Dansante which have given such entire satisfaction during the Summer season.
Tickets of Admission—One Dollar, admitting a gentleman and lady.
Lady's extra ticket, Fifty Cents.
Subscribers presenting their tickets at the gate will be admitted free of charge, if accompanied by a lady or ladies.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
HORN, CHAS. WHITE AND E. DAVIS APPEAR TOGETHER.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept 3, BENEFIT OF SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Stage Manager. Last performance of this monster troupe previous to their appearance in South Brooklyn.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30,
The performance will conclude with
THE SLAVE, OR THE KIDNAPPER'S VICTIM.
Ichabod....Yankee Leffler | Eliza....Miss C. Le Roy
Commence with
THE HUNTER'S BRIDE,
OR, THE TRUE SONS OF '76.
Jacob Dash....Yankee Leffler

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING Aug. 30,
The entertainment will commence with
THE OMNIBUS.
After which THE BLACK KNIGHT.
To be followed by CAIN AND ABEL.
Conclude with GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW & BRADSHAW.

CARL HUBNER'S
EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL.
This beautiful picture is now on exhibition.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

THE THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, in the City of New-York—1859.
The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be held at PALACE GARDEN, on 14th-st., near 6th-av.
The Fair will open on the 21st September, and close on the 28th October.
New INVENTIONS and IMPROVEMENTS in the mechanic and industrial arts, new PRODUCTS and DISCOVERIES, and articles of superior quality material or beauty of workmanship, will be received on exhibition and submitted to the examination of competent and impartial judges, and on whose reports the GOLD and SILVER MEDALS of the Institute, silver cups and diplomas will be awarded.
The AGRICULTURAL FAIR, embracing an exhibition of HORSES, Neat Cattle, SHEEP, Swine, Poultry and Agricultural Implements, including STEAM PLOWS and other STEAM MACHINERY for farming purposes, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, together with the Fall Exhibition of the NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at HAMILTON PARK, and the spacious halls of the Third avenue Railroad Company, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September.
A Special Premium of *One Thousand Dollars* will be awarded for the best WORKING STEAM PLOW.
Steam power will be provided, and put in operation all kinds of machinery.
Articles will be received from the 15th to the 20th September.
Circulars and premium lists containing full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Institute, Cooper Union building, corner of 8th st. and 4th av. By order of the Managers. DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Recording Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FOURTH TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF THE NEW SUMMER SEASON—TUESDAY—AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. WHITE, dancing, and MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE; EVENING at 7½ o'clock, THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO; dancing by Mad'lle Juliet; THE VILLAGE ARTISANS. In preparation, a drama, from a popular *Ledger* story, a bi-pet-pantomime of tricks and diablerie; a new … drama of stirring character, &c. The ancient OLIVE TREE TRUNK, from the MOUNT OF OLIVES. The Family of Anacondas, the grand aquaria, the Happy Family, &c., are all to be seen without extra charge. Admittance 25c. Children under 10, 13c. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 765 BROADWAY.—This new hall, tastefully fitted up, is admirably adapted for the most select entertainments, such as concerts, readings, lectures, &c. It seats 300 persons. For terms apply at the hall.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.—Open DAY and EVENING, No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. … crowds of citizens and strangers.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN TAXES.

Final Meeting of the Joint Board of Supervisors and Aldermen.

The Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors [illegible] to consider the appropriations [illegible] the City Government dur[illegible] necessary to carry on other purposes [illegible] the year 1860, and for [illegible] incidental thereto, held a thirteenth and final [illegible] meeting last evening. Annexed will be found the result of their labors:

INTEREST ON CITY LOANS.

To be raised upon the whole city:	Am't of Loan.	Interest.
Issued in 1843, payable in 1883	$50,000 00	$3,000 00
Issued in 1846, payable '58 to '60	10,000 00	600 00
Issued in 1847, payable '61 to '70	100,000 00	6 000 00
Issued in 1850, payable '72 to '76	50,000 00	3 000 00
Issued in 1850, payable in 1880	75,000 00	4,500 00
Issued in 1858, payable in 1875	15,000 00	900 00
Issued in 1851, payable in 1871	150 000 00	9,000 00
Issued in 1853, payable in 1873	55 000 00	3,300 00
Issued in 1849, payable in 1869	121,540 42	7,292 42
Issued in 1855, payable in 1876	150,000 00	9,000 00
Issued in 1857, payable in 1887	90,000 00	5,400 00
Loan pursuant to act of Legislature, passed March 19, 1859	27,000 00	1,400 00
Loan pursuant to act of Legislature, passed March 15, 1858	2,000 00	169 16
Total		$53,561 58
To be raised upon the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Wards		18,000 00
To be raised upon the several Wards in proportion to the balance charged to them respectively, pursuant to sec 4 of the Act of March 9, 1855		17,397 13
Item No. 21, issued in 1855, payable in 1865	300,000 00	
Total amount of Interest		$88,958 71

FOR PRINCIPAL OF CITY LOANS, TO BE RAISED UPON THE WHOLE CITY.

	Amount of Loan.	Principal.
1-20 of Washington Park Loan	$121,540 42	$ 6,077 02
1-10 of City Loan, 1850	75,000 00	7,500 00
1-20 of City Loan, 1851	150,000 00	7,500 00
1-20 of Water Loan, 1853	55,000 00	2,750 00
To pay off debt prior to 1855		7,800 00
To pay off principal debt of $150,000 Williamsburgh liability Loan of 1855		4,650 00
1-30 of Mount Prospect Square Loan of 1857	90,000 00	3,000 00
To pay off principal of Water Loan of 1857		50,000 00
Loan pursuant to an act passed March 19, 1859		27,000 00
Certificate to Mechanics' Bank, to pay expense of repairs to streets, &c		2,000 00
Total		$118,277 02
To be raised upon the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards		$13,473 40
To pay off principal debt of $300,000, loan of 1855, to be raised upon the several Wards in proportion to the balances charged to them respectively		24,000 00
Total		*$155,750 42

*From this amount is to be deducted $18,000 interest in Sinking Fund, $15,442 to be applied to the redemption of loans on the whole city, and the balance from the tax to be levied on the late City of Williamsburgh.

AMOUNT TO BE RAISED FOR SALARIES.

Mayor	$3,000
Attorney and Counselor	3,000
Treasurer	2,500
Street Commissioner	2,000
City Clerk	2,000
Comptroller	2,000
Auditor	1,500
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies	1,500
Commissioner, for Horse and Wagon	500
Collector of Taxes and Assessments	2,000
Police Justice	1,800
Justice of the Peace, First District	1,800
Justice of the Peace, Second District	1,800
Justice of the Peace, Third District	1,800
Justice of the Peace, Fourth District	1,800
Justice of the Peace, Fifth District	1,800
Health Officer	1,000
Nineteen Assessors, each $700	13,300
Deputy City Clerk	1,200
First Assistant Clerk	800
Second Assistant Clerk	800
Third Assistant Clerk	800
Mayor's Clerk	1,000
Mayor's Messenger	400
Deputy Comptroller	1,000
Clerk to Comptroller	600
Deputy Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies	1,000
Clerk to Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies	800
Foreman of Com. of Repairs and Supplies	700
Deputy Street Commissioner	1,000
First Clerk to Commissioner	750
Inspector of Wells and Pumps, Flagging, &c	750
Auditor's Clerk	1,000
Assistant Collector of Taxes, &c	1,000
Redemption Clerk, Collector's Department	1,000
Return Clerk, Collector's Department	900
Abstract Clerk, Collector's Department	800
Two Clerks to Collector of Taxes, &c., each $700	1,400
One Assessment Clerk	1,000
Special Collectors for 100 days	2,500
Six Assistant Collectors of Assessment, each $700	4,200
Six Clerks of Justices' Courts, each $850	5,100
Clerk to Board of Assessors	1,200
Attorney	1,800
Counselor's Clerk	1,700
Clerk of the Market	800
Four Inspectors of Meat, each $500	2 000
Three Inspectors of Pavements, each $850	2,550
Keeper of the City Hall and Messenger of the Board	900
Sweeper of the City Hall	500
Keeper of City Park	300
One Hack Inspector	150
One Assistant do.	150
Taking care of lost children	100
Clerk to Health Officer	300
Keeper of Water Closets	420
Total	$87,970

FOR COMMON SCHOOL PURPOSES.

The amount required for school purposes in 1860, is $143,756, viz.:

For general school purposes	$79,600
For special school purposes	64,156—$143,756

FOR GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.

Viz.: for teachers' wages	$115,000
Less estimated amount to be received from State apportionment of School Moneys, (estimated same as received last year)	65,000 —$50,000
For Cleaning, Fuel, Libraries, Printing, Evening Schools, Normal Schools, Salaries, Music Teachers' Salaries	29,600
Total	$79,600

FOR SPECIAL SCHOOL FUND.

To complete School No. 15, balance of account	$7,000
To complete School No. 23, balance of account	2,700
Repairs of School No. 12, balance of account	700
Building Addition to No. 18, balance of account	4,700
To complete School No. 27	6,000
Alterations to School No. 8	5,000
Repairs and Furnishing	10,000
For Heating and Ventilation	8,000
To complete New School No. 16	9,800
Primary Room Rents	1,000
For distributive share of School moneys to be paid Brooklyn Protestant Orphans' Asylum, for the years 1855 and 1856, per Referee's Report to Supreme Court	$2,657
Estimated amount required to settle the claims of said Asylum, for the years 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860	5,300—7,957
To pay Judgment held by Catholic Orphan Asylum of the City of Brooklyn	1,299— $64,156
Total	$143,756

FOR POLICE PURPOSES

[illegible]intendent	$2,000
For pay of Deputy Sup[illegible]	
For pay of 6 Inspectors, each $1,200	7 200
For pay of 30 Sergeants, each $900	27,000
For pay of 198 Patrolmen, each $800	158,400
For pay of 15 Doormen, each $700	[illegible]
Stationery and printing	10,500
Contingent expenses	400
Telegraph expenses	1,000
Proportion [illegible]	500
New [illegible] of general expenses	4,171
[illegible] Station house, Fifth Precinct	8 000
New Station-house, Sixth Precinct	8,000
Repairing Station-house, Ninth Ward	500
Fourth Precinct Station-house, alterations	500
Police contingent expenses	3,000
Total	$231,171

AMOUNT TO BE RAISED FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.

Expenses of the Board of Health	$1,000
Expenses of Dog Pound	300
Contingencies for Mayor's Office	500
Printing and Stationery	5,000
Advertising in three Corporation newspapers	7,500
Fuel for City Hall and Station-houses	1,200
Gas	1,500
Furniture	500
Election expenses	15,500
Cleaning and repairing City Hall and public buildings	1,000
City Hospital	4,000
Celebration of 4th of July	1,000
Dispensaries	1,000
Washington Park improvement	2,500
Repairing streets	15,000
Repairing public docks	500
New building for Truant schools	10,000
Paying expenses of Commissioners for selecting parks	250
Introducing water and heating the City Hall	8,000
Expenses of testing Ferry and Water Rights	5,000
For removing offal, &c	12,000
Total	$93,250

EXPENSES OF LIGHTING STREETS.

Lighting Streets	$100,000
Repairing Lamps	1,500
Total	$101,500

STATEMENT NO. 8.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—WESTERN DISTRICT.

Repairs and Supplies	$ 6,000
New Hose	4,000
New house and lot, Engine No. 9	4,000
New house, Engine No. 21	2,500
New house and lot, Hose No. 4	4,500
New house and lot, Hose No. 10	3,500
New hook and ladder truck No. 1	700
House for Hose No. 7, W. D	2,500
Salary Chief Engineer	1,100
Salary three Bell Ringers	1,500
Salary five Fire Wardens	1,500
Cleaning engines, &c	2,500
Salary to Clerk of Fire Commissioners	500
Fire Department Fund, E. & W. Districts	1,500
Salary of Janitor to Fire Commissioners, W. D	50
One Bell Tower in Third Precinct	1,200
One Bell Tower in Fourth Precinct	1,200
Total	$38,750

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Repairs and Supplies	$4,000
Filling Cisterns	100
Salary of Chief Engineer	800
Salary of Bell-ringers—each $500	2,000
Salary of Fire Wardens—each $300	900
Salary of Clerk to Commissioners	500
New hose [illegible] No. 4	3,000
New house for Engine No. 2	2,500
Rent for Hook and Ladder [illegible] Ward	100
Bell and tower in Seventeenth Ward	600
House for Engine No. 1, E. D	2,500
House for Hose No. 5, E. D	2,500
Carriage for Hose No. 4, E. D	250
House and lot for Hook and Ladder No. 1, E. D	3,000
Janitor E. D. Fire Companies	59
Total Western District	$38,750
Total Eastern District	22 800
Total	$61,550

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS AND REPAIRING THE WELLS AND PUMPS.

Wards.	Streets.	Wells & Pumps.	Deficiency.	Total.
I.	$1,700	$300		$2 000
II.	2,300	700	Streets..$250 Wells & Pumps.. 350 } $600	3,600
III.	2,000	350		2,350
IV.	1,500	500		2,000
V.	2,500	500		3,000
VI.	3,000	750		3,750
VII.	1,500	600	Wells, &c..... 400	2,500
VIII.	300	300		600
IX.	1,350	1,400		2,750
X.	2,000	—		2 000
XI.	4,100	1,300		5 400
XII.	1,200	600		1,800
XIII.	3,000	400		3,400
XIV.	2,000	600		2,600
XV.	1,000	250		1,250
XVI.	1,200	500		1,700
XVII.	250	250		500
XVIII.	Nothing required.			
XIX.	1,200	400		1,600
Total				$42,800

ESTIMATED CITY REVENUE.

From Mayor, for Permits and Fines	$1,000 00
From Collector of Taxes and Assessments, for collection fees and defaults	90,000 00
From City Clerk, for fees, licenses, &c	6,000 00
From Street Commissioner, for permits, &c.	200 00
From Comptroller, for Inspection and Assessment fees	9,000 00
From Warfage and rent of wharves	200 00
From Interest on Deposit	7,000 00
From Police and Justices' Courts	8,000 00
From Clerk of Market	300 00
From Rent of City Hall to County	4,700 00
From Rent of Union Ferry	1,000 00
From additional as estimated by the Joint Committee	42,651 47
Total	$168,451 47

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount of interest	$88,958 71
For principal of city loans, less interest on Sinking Fund	137,750 42
Salaries	87,970 00
Public Schools	143,756 00
Police purposes	231 171 00
General purposes	93,250 00
Lighting Streets	101,500 00
Fire Department:-	
Western District	$36 250
Eastern District	25,300— 61,500 00
Cleaning Streets, and Wells and Pumps	42,800 00
Total	$988,656 13

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN, THE REV. R. S. ADAMS, RECTOR.—This beautiful Church, situated on the corner of New-York-avenue and Herkimer-street, was opened for public worship on Sunday morning. The edifice is a Gothic structure of wood, filled in with brick; dimensions, eighty by thirty-six feet. There are four mullioned windows on each side, with labels over the heads and buttresses between, finished with pinnacles and carved finials. The sides of the edifice are formed into long panels, with Gothic heads, the panels stretching from the cornice to the window sills. From the sills to the base are short panels. Between the buttresses are molded battlements or parapets, with cornice between. The front of the Church is finished with a tower eleven feet square and forty-two feet high, with octagon buttresses on each angle, extending about ten feet above the top of the tower, and finished or capped with pinnacles and carved finials. Between the buttresses are balustrades three feet in height. An ornamental spire, forty-three feet from the base to a ball or globe, and formed into diamond panels, springs from the tower. This spire is surmounted with a cross seven feet long, making the height from the ground to the top of the cross nearly one hundred feet. Directly over the front door is a large mullioned-pointed Gothic window, with stained enameled glass. Heavy base moldings and cornices run around the building, the whole of which is sanded and painted a light brown-stone color. The interior arrangements, for comfort and neatness, are surpassed by no Church in the city. The pulpit and prayer desk stand just outside the chancel arch, and within the chancel rail are the altar, sedilia and credence table, all made of black walnut, neatly carved with appropriate Gothic ornaments. At the west end is an organ gallery, finished with Gothic panels. The pews are painted in imitation of oak, and are finished with black walnut scrolls and caps; the sides and west end are wainscotted up to the window sills; and all the wood work is varnished. The inside walls are of plaster of a pearl color. The ceiling, which is in the form of a Gothic arch, is lofty, and has molded ribs representing a grained ceiling springing from clustered columns, resting on corbels about six feet below the cornice. Where the ribs intersect at the ridge, are foliated bosses of different devices. Below the spring of the arch, between the caps, is a neat cornice extending the length of the sides. The side windows have Gothic labels resting on corbels. The window sashes are made of lead, filled with enameled glass, bordered with stained glass; and the tops of the windows are ornamented with passion flowers, roses and lilies, in various colors. On each side of the chancel is a room, one of which is a vestry, and the other a library-room. The ceiling of the chancel is in the form of a Gothic arch, with ornamental panels of a marine blue, filled in with cusp and tracery work with white ribs, which give to the whole a most beautiful appearance. Over the altar is a handsome lancet triplet window of the early English style of the Thirteenth Century, by L. BANMAN, of Attorney-street, New-York, glazed with the following devices, the workmanship of which does him great credit. In the centre window is a ruby cross, a crown of glory, the descending dove, and the all-seeing eye, beautifully bordered by the passion flower; and under the emblems is the text, "Peace through the blood of His cross." The emblems in the Lord's Supper window are a sacrificed and bleeding lamb on an altar of logs, the cup and paten, and the cross of Constantine, together with the words, "Whoso eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath eternal life." Those in the Baptismal window are Noah's ark, the font, and the Greek letters Alpha and Omega, with the text, "By one spirit we are all baptized into one body." The Lord's Supper and the Baptismal windows are bordered by the lily, and have running under and around the emblems stalks and heads of golden wheat, and grape-vines, showing brown stems, green leaves and large clusters of ripe grapes. Over the chancel windows on the wall, and following the line of the chancel arch, are the words, in German text, "Lo I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world;" over the arch of the chancel, "This is none other but the House of God, and this is the Gate of Heaven;" near the prayer-desk, "Watch and pray;" and at the side of the pulpit, "Take heed how ye hear." The church will seat about four hundred persons. The cost of the edifice and furniture will be about $6,000, and the four lots are valued at $3,500. The architect [illegible] and builder is Mr. CLEMENT L. DENNINGTON, of this city, who is entitled to great praise for the taste displayed in the erection and finishing the church.

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS.—Near 8 o'clock Sunday morning the occupants of house No. 203 State-street, Brooklyn, were alarmed by a musket-[illegible] house in the rear, passing [illegible] room window, a ball, fired from the adjoining [illegible] ing through the fence and dining-room [illegible] under [illegible] distance of about 60 feet, and falling right under the breakfast-table, around which the whole family were seated. Looking for the direction where the ball came from, and searching in the yard another ball came in, passing through the basement window and lodging in the kitchen. A [illegible] policeman, who was called in, did not care to take the trouble of finding the perpetrator. Must citizens run the chance of being killed in their own houses by the reckless use of firearms.

ITEMS.—A man named GEORGE ARF, who dislocated his neck a few days ago by falling down stairs, died Sunday night in the City Hospital......A boy named THOMAS MONAHAN had one of his legs crushed under a Hamilton-avenue Railroad car Sunday night last. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 31 Hamilton-avenue......The barn of BENJAMIN NELSON, at Flatbush, was partially destroyed by fire on Sunday......HENRY HUDSON, an Englishman, residing on North First-street, near Eighth, attempted to commit suicide, Sunday night, by taking sugar-of-lead. The poison was removed by a physician. Domestic difficulty is the cause assigned for the act......Several cases of cholera have recently occurred in this city.

NEW CHURCHES OPENED.—The Park Tabernacle situated on Cumberland-street, between Myrtle and Park avenues, was opened, Sunday, for public worship by the Church formerly worshiping at the corner of Carlton and De Kalb avenues. The Rev. C. D. MURRAY, of New-Haven, conducted the services.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—The United States, brigs *Dolphin*, Capt. STEDMAN, *Bainbridge*, Capt. WOODALL, were at Buenos Ayres July 5, and the United States brig *Perry* was at Montevideo same date.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—A Canadian correspondent of the Portland *Advertiser* writes that Sir WM. LOGAN's new Geological Map of the British Provinces is far advanced towards completion. It extends north to James Bay, or the south point of Hudson's Bay; east to include Newfoundland; south to embrace the Pennsylvania coal field to the mouth of the Delaware River, and west to include the Red River of the North. The only blank spot is Maine. Prof. DAWSON has given a Geological chart of Nova Scotia; Prof. ROBB is compiling one for New-Brunswick; Prof. HALL, of New-York, is at work on the Southern portion, while the survey of Massachusetts and the other States afford means for filling in their geology. Sir WILLIAM has traced the Devonian rocks, and the belt of limestone from Gaspé to Long Island Sound, along the northern and western frontier of Maine, and through New-England, and examined the carboniferous formation at the east of us in New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In visiting recently the Maine State Cabinet, at Augusta, he found fossils in Maine of the same character as those of Gaspé, inclosing a coal basin, and at his own expense, proposes to trace their direction in the hope of getting such facts as may enable him to show the leading features of the geology of Maine.

Ex-President Pierce's Speech at Boston.

The following is the speech of Ex-President PIERCE, delivered in Boston on Saturday, in response to a call from the friends who tendered him [illegible] compliment of a serenade [illegible]:

I thank you cordially, [illegible] gentlemen, for the manifestation of kindness [illegible] an absence from [illegible] which this call implies. After [illegible] than [illegible] our shores much more protracted [illegible] anticipated when I left them, I found a [illegible] of satisfaction in again planting my foot upon New-England soil quite unanticipated, often and earnestly as my heart has yearned for home. [Cheers.]

Even in these past two years many changes have occurred; some of them natural in character, and bearing sorrow and profound sense of loss throughout the land.

The death of your neighbor and friend—the statesman, orator and patriot, whose fame was not limited to his own country—reached me on the other side of the Atlantic, but a few days previous to my embarkation. With all my sympathy with those who are bound to him by the dearest of earthly ties, and whose loss is irreparable,—with all my homage for his genius, that which I felt stirring in my heart with a warmer and deeper feeling than all beside,—that which will cause his memory to be cherished by you as American citizens, beyond any mere intellectual superiority, is the fact that his patriotism was as steady, broad and glowing as his eloquence was brilliant, and his learning varied and profound. [Great applause.] I do not, of course, mean to speak the language of eulogy, but I cannot consent to stand before you, and in the pleasure which I experience in your kind greeting, and in being thus reminded that I have a place in your personal regard which neither time nor absence are likely to shake, seem for a moment to forget the great loss which you especially, and which the nation, as a whole, has sustained in the death of MR. CHOATE.

You do not, my friends, expect anything like a speech from me to-night, and if you did I cannot fittingly respond to the expectation. [Sensation.]

You will be glad to know that the great object of my voyage to Madeira and thence to Southern Europe has been partially realized.

For myself, I have during my absence found much to enjoy, and, I will add, much to admire; but, after all, I have come back more thoroughly convinced, than ever before, of the wisdom, strength and durability of the institutions under which we live, and of the Constitution which upholds them. We have no questions of "the balance of power" to continually agitate and disturb us.

We need not give ourselves one moment's uneasiness about armaments by sea or land, on the part of any foreign Power. Whether these foreign armaments be increased or diminished—whether they be strong or weak—is to us, as a nation, a matter of indifference. With the great barrier of the Atlantic rolling between us and them, so long as we are true to ourselves, true to our theory, true to our honor and dignity, and just to them, they will have no motive, and, let me add, I believe they will have no inclination to interfere even if they had the material might, with our outward march of peaceful prosperity. [Renewed cheering.] We have only to cultivate the peerless inheritance which, through the interposition and blessing of God, has descended to us; to recognize and gratefully acknowledge His goodness; to obey law, and, first of all, the fundamental law of the land, and we cannot fail to secure an unchecked career of pervading, united prosperity and happiness. I can express no better wish for you, and for my country, than that these may be your and her possession.

Renewing to you, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments, I bid you good night. [Prolonged applause.]

GOVERNMENT SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The Government has entered suit against RICHARD M. CORWIN, JOHN M. CORWIN and WM. WISWELL, JR., on a bond executed by W. P. CRAIG and W. R. RIGHTER, for $75,000, given by them in November, 1857, to open a ship channel at the outlet of the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico, known as the "Southwest Pass," said channel to be twenty feet in depth, throughout a well defined width of three hundred feet, and to keep the same open for a period of four and a half years from the completion. A similar suit was commenced against the same parties, on their bond for $75,000, conditional for the opening of a ship channel at the outlet of the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico, of the same depth and length, through what is known as the "Pass a l'Outro." The complaint alleges that neither contract has been fulfilled, and hence claim damages to the extent of $150,000.

A heavy Southern mail passed through Washington on Friday evening. It contained seventy-five letter-pouches—the average seldom exceeds forty. Besides these, there was an unusual number of bags, containing papers, documents, etc.

The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, have been sold for $49,000. The purchaser is a resident of Caroline County, Virginia.

[Advertisement.]

GOODWIN'S
PATENT
CHEWING TOBACCO,
AN
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT
In putting up
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO,
By Messrs. E. GOODWIN & BRO., of New-York City.

TOBACCO, of the BEST QUALITY, is selected, neatly wrapped in TIN FOIL, and PATENT PRESSED.

The great advantage of this over other brands consists in the size of the packages, rendering it more convenient to carry in the pocket, and by being PRESSED SOLID it keeps MOIST and FRESH, retains its FULL RICH FLAVOR, and improves in quality as it is used; while in other brands, as soon as the package is opened the quality rapidly DETERIORATES—the tobacco growing dry—and littering the pocket, to the great annoyance of the consumer. The dressing which the PATENT TOBACCO undergoes in the process of manufacture, frees it from all grit or impurities so objectionable in the use of Plug Tobacco. Chewers will do well to give the Patent Pressed a trial, and judge for themselves.

For sale by Wholesale Merchants, who receive it direct from the Manufacturers.

E. GOODWIN & BRO.,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A VOICE FROM THE DEEPS OF EXPERIENCE.—CASES DATED 1859.—Mrs. McDUFFY, of Sing Sing, cured of a general dropsy of ten years' standing by BRANDRETH's pills alone. She "would not be without a box of pills in the house on any consideration."

Governor OXHOLM, of St. Thomas, says BRANDRETH's pills are the best medicine he has ever used; recommends them to all his friends.

CHARLES H. DELEVAN, United States Consul, St. Thomas, entirely cured of bilious fever by two boxes.

AUGUST JENNINGS, of Sing Sing, cured of night sweats and sad hacking cough by six boxes of BRANDRETH's pills. Doctors said he was in consumption; is now in good health.

Mr. BENJAMIN J. STEBBINS, a highly respectable and well known farmer of Pawlings, Dutchess county, N. Y., writes July 9, 1859, that he was prostrated with jaundice every spring and fall for years, in spite of all efforts of physicians; that he was cured by a few doses of BRANDRETH's pills, and "has never suffered from the disease since."

Thousands of persons are being cured daily by BRANDRETH's pills of every kind of disease, who send their names to the office. Reference being thereto had will more fully appear.

These pills have affinity only for those matters which cause disease; in fact, they penetrate the inmost recesses of the body and drive out all malignant humors. More—they operate only upon and around those parts or tissues which are unsound or diseased.

Sold at 294 Canal-street, Dr. BRANDRETH's principal office, and to be had of all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—WARNER, PECK & Co. feel assured that their new styles of Gas Fixtures [illegible] must suit the most fastidious. [illegible] our great manufacturing depôt,

No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—Saves the victim of scrofula. Every scrofulous person who has exhausted the catalogue of regular remedies, is invited to try it, and report the result to the world. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 29.

$6,000	Missouri St. 6s	82⅝	100	Hudson River R.	33¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s Bds	81¼	100	do	s60 33¾
15,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86½	150	do	b60 34
10,000	N. Y. C. Bs. '76	b3 99	250	do	34⅛
5,000	N. Y. C. 7s. L. Bs	97¾	400	Harlem R. Pref	37½
3,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs	87	100	do	37⅜
6,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs. '83	66	450	do	37⅜
2,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs	40	100	do	s30 37½
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st M.	104	50	do	37⅝
1,000	Har. R. 3d M. Bds	72½	63	Galena & Chi. R	69
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bd	45	150	do	b3 69⅛
2,000	Pac. R. 7s Grnt by State Missouri	85	50	do	b60 69½
5	Am. Ex. Bank	100½	300	Reading R.	44¼
10	Market Bank	102	200	do	b30 44⅛
50	Del. & Hud. Cnl Co.	s60 91¼	50	Mich. Cen. R.	45
50	Cumb. Coal Pref	14⅝	175	do	45½
150	Canton Company	18	100	do	b60 45¼
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94	50	do	b30 45⅛
105	Pacific M. S. Co	83	100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	7
10	do	83⅝	150	Mi. So. & N. Ia. G. S	s60 23½
620	do	83½	300	do	25¾
50	do	s30 83	100	Panama R.	s30 116¾
450	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 74⅝	100	do	117
50	do	74½	5	Ill. Central Rail'd	65½
3610	do	74⅜	50	do	65⅜
100	do	b10 74⅝	200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	24¼
150	do	74⅜	400	do	b60 24⅜
350	do	b30 74½	100	do	s60 24¼
1010	do	b10 74⅜	900	do	24⅛
100	do	s30 74⅜	100	do	24¼
50	do	b60 74⅝	400	do	b30 24⅜
150	do	b60 74⅝	100	do	b30 24¼
760	do	74⅜	150	Chicago & R. I. R.	66⅛
100	do	b30 74⅜	150	do	66⅜
100	do	b20 74⅜	600	do	b60 66⅝
250	do	b60 74⅜	60	do	66⅛
450	do	b60 75	200	do	b60 66⅝
			100	do	s30 66
			250	Chic. Bur. & Quin R.	54
			50	do	b60 54⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	40	100	Mich. S. & [illegible]	
20	Imp. & Trad. Bank	109	300	[illegible] Lg. s.	s30 23¾
55	Amer. Exch. Bank	100¾	300	do	s30 24
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	b60 8[illegible]	[illegible]	do	b30 25¾
100	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena & Chi. R.	69
5	do	82¾	500	Ill. Central R.	b30 66
100	do	82¾	50	do	66
50	do	b60 [illegible]	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 24⅛
50	do	82⅝	100	do	24⅜
50	do	b30 84⅝	200	do	b60 24⅜
50	Chic., Bur. & Q.	[illegible]	200	do	24¼
400	N. Y. Central R.	74⅝	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	b30 66½
200	do	74⅜	40	do	66⅜
1200	do	b60 75	600	do	b60 67
15	Reading Railroad	b30 75	200	do	66⅞
100	do	44¼	100	do	s60 66¾
400	Mich. Central R.	46	200	do	b30 67
14	do	45¾			

MONDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 27, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 20:

Decrease in Loans	$449,129
Decrease in Specie	675,382
Decrease in Circulation	83,390
Decrease in undrawn Deposits	1,418,093

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 28, 1858.	Aug. 27, 1859.	Aug 20, 1859.
Capital	$66,617,000	$68,645,000	$68,645,000
Loans	126,084,429	117,541,0701	17,990,199
Specie	27,817,006	20,728,066	21,403,448
Circulation	7,467,367	8,234,279	8,317,669
Gross Deposits	103,928,178	89,451,661	91,248,799
Exchanged	16,208,038	17,679,844	18,038 889
Undrawn	87,720,140	71,791 817	73,209 910
In Sub-Treasury	13,416,098	4,869,892	4,960,490

The Bank return shows, somewhat unexpectedly, a decrease in the line of discounts. The general calculation was that the inclination of the movement would be in the opposite direction, to at least a partial extent, as on the previous return. The line is now lower than at any period since 12th June, 1858. The relative offering of time short paper to the maturing obligations at Bank would seem to be moderate. To-day some of the large institutions are filling up their lines at 6½ ₩ cent. on choice 60-day acceptances. The moderate decline on the Specie Average is not unexpected, as the California remittances did not reach Bank until Saturday, nor the remittance from New-Orleans until this afternoon. These two made $2,902,000 received, against $1,396,000 exported on Saturday. The Deposit line is of course down. The percentage of Specie against it is within a small fraction of *Twenty-nine per cent.*, or 9 ₩ cent. above the standard.

The Stock Exchange continues to increase both in activity and prices. There was more substantial mettle in the market to-day than at any time since the present rise set in. The talk among the old class of jobbers, both of the Board and on the Street, early in the day, was of reaction after the excitement at the close of last week. But it was soon found that the fresh orders were much larger than anticipated, and the freedom with which some very heavy offers to sell New-York Central shares for cash, were met, denoted a widening of the circle of speculation beyond the immediate control of the Brokers. A line of about 5,000 shares, said to have been contracted for only last week, and called in for the purpose, was put upon the market early in the day, and taken freely at 74½@⅜ ₩ cent., and subsequent to this movement 9,000 shares additional were taken in various ways in the course of the day, at steadily advancing prices, the latest bids being at 75¼ ₩ cent. The Western shares were still stronger, although following upon a very rapid advance on Saturday. Galena and Chicago rose to 69½ ₩ cent.; Chicago and Rock Island to 67@67⅛ ₩ cent.; Toledo, 24½; Illinois Central, 66; Michigan Guaranteed, 25¾; Michigan Central, 46, and Chicago and Burlington, 54½ ₩ cent. The Railway shares nearer home advanced rapidly—Hudson River to 35 ₩ cent. and Harlem Preferred to 37½ ₩ cent. Reading was an exception to the general buoyancy, and sold at 44¼ ₩ cent., the Philadelphia market being, apparently, adverse to a rise in the stock. The Share transactions altogether, including the Street sales, were near upon 28,000 shares, including Pacific Mail, which was a fraction less firm than on Saturday, and Panama, which advanced to 118 ₩ cent. at the close. On the Bond list speculation was quiet. The State Stocks were rather neglected. In Railway Bonds, the Erie Mortgages were 1 ₩ cent. lower on the First, and 4 ₩ cent. lower on the Fourth, than the top sales of last week, while New-York Central 7 ₩ cents. brought 99 ₩ cent., ex dividend. A sale was made at the Board of the State of Missouri Guaranteed Bonds at 85 ₩ cent. The general market left off very firm under a strong demand for nearly all the Railway shares. The accounts from the West to-day are of improving traffic on the lines leading into Chicago, and a lower exchange on New-York at that point, owing to the gradually increasing movement of the new Grain crop. The traffic comparison for the fourth week in August will be against an active week the same time last year. The figures are not yet at hand, except in round numbers from the Rock Island, which are stated to be somewhat in advance of last week.

The Foreign Exchanges for the next mail, by the *Asia*, direct for Liverpool on Saturday, opened to-day with more steadiness on London. Southern Bank bills were taken at 109⅞, and standard Bankers' bills drawn on the spot. One of the leading houses, while settling credits at 110 ₩ cent., is indisposed to draw under 110½ ₩ cent. Francs are f.5.16¼@f.5.15.

The Customs to-day are $103,000. Other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $223,000; disbursements, $456,000; balance this afternoon, $4,992,480.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Real Estate....SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION—*By the Supreme Court.* House and lot No. 121 Orchard-street; lot 25 feet front and rear, by 87 feet 7 inches in depth; sold for $4,605 to Mr. SHIELDS.

At private sale, Messrs. RAYNOR & B[illegible] sold three lots on the north side [illegible] Twenty-eighth street, 10[illegible] nue; also, thr[illegible] feet west of One Hundred and [illegible] Seventh-ave[illegible] in the rear on the south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, all full lots, at $535 per lot.

We report the sale of five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 100 feet west of Seventh-avenue, at $525 per lot; also, seven lots on the west side of Seventh-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, including the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, at $750 per lot.

P. A. LEHMAN has sold four lots on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street, 100 feet 11 inches on the avenue, 110 feet in depth, for $2,200.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR opened firmer but closed dull and heavy, at Saturday's quotations; sales 1,000 bbls., at $4 12½ for Iowa, from Spring wheat; $4 37½ for Illinois, from new Spring wheat; $4 75 for choice Spring extra Wisconsin; $4 75@$4 87½ for extra Michigan and Indiana; $5@$5 50 for double extra do. and Ohio. WHEAT dull, but with a fair inquiry for new Spring, to arrive; sales 1,000 bushels choice red Ohio, at $1 06; 6,000 bushels white Michigan, at $1 16; 900 bushels white Canada, at $1 16. CORN drooping; sales 18,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at 67c., and 6 000 bushels do. from store, at 67c. BARLEY and RYE quiet. WHISKY nominal, at 25c. *Lake Imports*—500 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; 70,000 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—300 bbls. Flour; 31,000 bushels Wheat; 300 bushels Corn, and 34,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. WHEAT—Supply light; sales 1,000 bushels White Canada at $1 28; Red State, $1 16; Michigan, $1 20. CORN—Supply better; sales 10,000 bushels Western mixed at 80c., and 2,000 bushels round Yellow at 80c. OATS—Small parcels of new State sell at 40c., weight. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 26¾c.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 29—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales, 400 bbls. WHEAT dull, and market closes nominally lower; sales 6,000 bush., including small lots of white Canadian at $1 19, and old white Michigan at $1 05. CORN without material change; sales 12,000 bush. Illinois at 70¾c. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged at 25c. on Flour, 6¾c. on Wheat, and 6c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—17,900 bush. Wheat; 3,300 bush. Barley. *Canal Exports*—4,600 bush. Wheat.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT—Sales of Spring at 75c. CORN dull at 60½c.@62c. OATS buoyant. Receipts to-day, 5,500 bbls. of Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 10,500 bushels Oats. Shipments; 3,400 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Aug. 28.

The *Philadelphia*, from Havana, has arrived below. Reports SUGAR dull; Sterling Exchange, 14½@15½; Exchange on New-York, 5½@6½ ₩ cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 20. CORN firm; Yellow, 82c.@85c. OATS steady. WHISKY firm and scarce at 27c.@28c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR advancing; City Mills, $5 12½. WHEAT buoyant; sales to-day [illegible],000 bush. Red at $1 10@$1 15; White, $1 20@$1 45. CORN unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. WHISKY quiet.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 27.	LOANS. Aug. 20.	SPECIE. Aug. 27.	SPECIE. Aug. 20.
Bk. of New-York	4 537,828	4,510,765	746,296	851,553
Manhattan Co	4,691 734	4,661,244	850,522	934,928
Merchants' Bank	4,818,405	4,838,158	1,207,982	1,155,758
Mechanics' Bank	3,555,704	3,506,430	793,211	896,615
Union Bank	2 659 940	2,654,971	336,923	405,686
Bk. of America	5,158,501	5 221,572	1,376,244	1,509,080
Phenix Bank	3,105,162	3,069,840	462,068	541,330
City Bank	2,107,416	2,133,754	390,678	358,771
Tradesmn's Bank	1,440,198	1,437,902	163,263	210,075
Fulton Bank	1,735,155	1,816,528	301,667	286,263
Chemical Bank	1,957,801	1,988,113	785,392	784,265
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,043,411	2,057,545	260,270	241,184
National Bank	2,025,574	2,069,095	279,095	240,531
Butc. & Drov. Bk	1,728,566	1,734,165	156,659	239 927
Mech. & Trad. Bk	829,579	825,816	164,696	178,840
Greenwich Bank	637,513	650,877	109 777	133,391
Leather Man. Bk	2,038,884	2,038 492	305 017	315,796
Seventh Ward Bk	1 223,384	1,246,841	180 991	214,656
Bk. St. New-York	3,307,136	3,416,778	976,913	812,040
Am. Exchange Bk	6,806,822	6,962 659	1,009,807	1,057,130
Bk. of Commerce	12,375,921	12,252,841	1,549,905	1,716,755
Broadway Bank	2,319,856	2,321,226	439,419	366,911
Ocean Bank	1,581,571	1,624,288	250,728	278,321
Mercantile Bank	2,528 240	2,485,568	493,132	459,448
Pacific Bank	1,067,130	1,076 600	190,945	191,401
Bk. of Republic	3 387,024	3,505,270	943,808	1,005,904
Chatham Bank	666 491	677,671	76,803	77,208
People's Bank	653,482	645,029	90,362	110,223
Bk. of N. America	1,628,612	1,614 380	176,025	228,597
Hanover Bank	1,425,405	1,390,477	191,932	143,061
Irving Bank	785,392	785,705	155,024	137,847
Metropolitan Bank	6,047,394	6,014,736	1,142,996	1,233,532
Citizens' Bank	709,593	729,299	90,986	90.359
Nassau Bank	1,622,962	1,622,352	226 600	214,269
Market Bank	1,578,812	1,578,620	239,668	241,644
St. Nicholas Bank	1,018,670	1,029,137	163,261	151,103
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,640,267	2,550,624	613,461	495,201
Corn Exch. Bank	1,541,030	1,568,034	283,286	275,951
Continental Bank	3,217,061	3,194,882	517,110	501,888
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	1,094,577	1,087,517	134,363	173,780
Oriental Bank	588,050	611,712	81.512	90,656
Marine Bank	986,574	1,000,267	140,435	133,209
Atlantic Bank	520,834	516,286	41,043	48,636
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,583,300	2,627,408	274,578	245,984
Park Bank	4,034,774	4,082,790	782,205	867,600
Artisans' Bank	1,035,234	1,056,430	144,240	162,465
Mech. B'g Ass'n	679,254	679,112	83 671	80,444
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	509,301	503,580	46 879	44,173
N. Y. Exch. Bank	318,574	332,026	32,949	32,029
Bull's Head Bank	359,405	372,431	45,224	34,879
N.Y. County Bank	404,127	403 252	50,724	68,387
Grocers' Bank	510,703	510,609	71,229	56,831
East River Bank	324,511	319,094	36,866	33,684
North River Bank	388,466	393,501	69,236	73,244
Total	117,541,070	117,990,199	20,728,066	21,403,448
	Decrease ..$449,129		Decrease..$678,378	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 27.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 20.	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug. 27.	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug. 20.
Bk. of New-York	414,836	415,126	2,676,627	2,674,135
Manhattan Co	322,361	319,465	2,890 221	2,862,882
Merchants' Bank	206,326	192,954	3,100,273	3,083,746
Mechanics' Bank	299,980	305,892	2 554,563	2,569,169
Union Bank	180,383	185,861	1,634,269	1,730 103
Bk. of America	136,535	140,081	3,658,268	3,847,149
Phenix Bank	139,079	128,267	1,732,580	1,783,116
City Bank	......	......	1,450,198	1,443,246
Tradesmn's Bank	334,254	334,418	680,221	727,985
Fulton Bank	155,486	159,263	1,316,220	1,380 073
Chemical Bank	285,209	294,943	2,133 903	2,143,746
Merch. Exch. Bk	135,431	140,689	1,054,165	1,068,204
National Bank	125 581	130 416	846,732	844,191
Butc. & Drov. Bk	179,251	183,450	1,103,401	1,203 831
Mech. & Trad. Bk	122 156	123,624	738 235	773,094
Greenwich Bank	143,853	141,168	574 212	591,228
Leather Man. Bk	225,190	235 785	1,251,064	1,277,302
Seventh Ward Bk	207,943	216,297	641,155	668,478
Bk. St. New-York	238,098	228,446	1,988,728	2,127,087
Am. Exchange Bk	210,371	210,389	3,657,518	3,818,597
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,104,711	5,332,171
Broadway Bank	259,087	261,787	1,637,587	1,642 330
Ocean Bank	110 625	107,836	924 612	1,033,095
Mercantile Bank	33,747	35,411	1,941.259	1,900,162
Pacific Bank	128,379	127,319	842,688	859.141
Bk. of Republic	191,193	199,839	2,449 602	2,672.359
Chatham Bank	125,202	126,157	398,840	418 965
People's Bank	117,880	121,674	441 480	444,414
Bk. of N. America	77,107	80,918	787,590	816,512
Hanover Bank	98,474	100,138	657,928	600,450
Irving Bank	122 108	123 297	595,896	582,487
Metropolitan Bk	236.744	239,366	3,468,834	3,529,250
Citizens' Bank	148 939	149,059	499,034	512,062
Nassau Bank	126,730	126,879	912,744	895 361
Market Bank	205 390	205,557	961.742	974.669
St. Nicholas Bank	93 836	95,711	580,739	582,508
Shoe & Leath. Bk	92 823	97,223	1,824,739	1,630,754
Corn Exch. Bank	124,946	133,060	790,095	760,847
Continental Bank	158 246	167,656	2,937,153	2,014,352
Bk. of Commw'lth	196,143	199,039	772,625	796,286
Oriental Bank	98,076	99,579	400,322	432,052
Marine Bank	120,760	126,163	566 578	548,068
Atlantic Bank	82,363	83,039	212 178	214,116
Imp.&Traders' Bk	200,812	202,158	2,367,754	1,374,779
Park Bank	178,471	179,799	3,974,455	3,020,596
Artisans' Bank	96,255	95,864	588 502	621,000
Mech. B'g Ass'n	92.579	95,294	283,534	269.923
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	148,745	148,832	283,891	275,966
N. Y. Exch. Bank	104,754	98,177	299,087	299,582
Bull's Head Bank	99 570	102,406	319,801	319 605
N. Y. County Bk	90,290	91,126	304,292	316,550
Grocers' Bank	44,621	45,609	360,489	351,827
East River Bank	88,709	87,923	231 466	205,643
North River Bank	75,577	74,665	337,025	344,976
Total	8,234,279	8,317,669	71,791,817	73,209,910
	Decrease...$83,390		Decr'se..$1,418,093	

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 20.	LOANS. Aug. 13.	SPECIE. Aug. 20.	SPECIE. Aug. 13.
Citizens' Bank	$4,649,763	$4,434,129	3,620,725	3,481,979
Canal Bank	1,934,388	1,635,075	1,411,483	1,366,458
Louisiana	2,325,392	2,165,806	2,127,603	2,102,545
Louisiana State	3,836,135	3,926,001	3,256,679	3,235,945
Mech. & Trad	854,649	870,066	557,047	514,388
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,383,183	1,297.784	489,506	593,634
Southern Bank	329.126	314,791	466,459	347,314
Union Bank	1,161,777	1,046,313	419,516	500,827
Merchants' Bank	566,188	532,074	187,020	235,310
Crescent City	959,163	937,879	223,045	244,533
Bank of America	920,380	922,875	455,312	441,153
Total	18,850,144	18,032,893	13,214,395	13,124,146
	Increase...$817,251		Increase ...$90,249	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Aug 20.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 13.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 20.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 13.
Citizens' Bank	3,427,055	3,485,055	4,078,056	3 935,567
Canal Bank	983.130	1,010,635	919,403	895,570
Louisiana	809,874	814,904	3,274,444	3,302,512
Louisiana State	2,181,600	2,216,215	4,656 847	4,844,204
Mech. & Traders'	336 895	340,610	655,057	655,948
Bk. of N. Orleans	557,095	565,135	746 609	773,833
Southern Bank	212,740	217,605	307,094	262,970
Union Bank	483,080	499,085	931 062	987,623
Merchants' Bank	370,715	354,430	479,279	463,718
Crescent City	234 555	227,460	345 857	345,803
Bank of America	219,420	220 820	891,793	893.994
Total	9,823,059	9,951,954	17,285,501	17,356,742
	Decrease...$128,895		Decrease...$71,241	

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Aug. 20.	EXCHANGE. Aug. 13.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Aug. 20.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Aug. 13.
Citizens' Bank	443,380	478,420	311,664	303,022
Canal Bank	173,290	237,453	134,566	108,476
Louisiana	100 112	164,445	382,266	409,400
Louisiana State	311,897	317,070	537,864	548 822
Mech. and Trad	235,770	226,982	20,230	19,026
B'k of N. Orleans	159.246	169,392	94,161	104,799
Southern Bank	626,310	689 874	......	......
Union Bank	183,933	225,946	252,134	293,337
Merchants' Bank	160,509	72,488	39,507	48,836
Crescent City	75,260	51,977	15,960	14,928
Bank of America	21,254	32,316	14,193	2,059
Total	2,481,961	2,666,363	1,802 945	1,852,705
	Decrease ..$184,402		Decrease....$49,760	

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Asia	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Southa'n.
[illegible]	Sept. 3	New-York	Southa'n.
Bremen	Sept. 3	Quebec	Liverpool
Hungarian	Sept. 7	Boston	Liverpool
America	[illegible] 10	Quebec	Liverpool
Indian	Sept.		
[illegible] Washington	Sept. 10	New York	Liverpool
City of [illegible]			

FROM EUROPE.

Ariel	Aug. 17	Southampt'n	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York
Africa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Jason	Aug. 20	Galway	New-York

FOR CUBA.

Granada	Sept. 2	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	Sept. 10	New-York	Havana.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Moses Taylor	Sept. 5	New-York	Aspinwall
Northern Light	Sept. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool—W. Howard, W. Graham, W. Grant, G. Slain, W. Smith and son, Beyson S. Mullen, Thos. Wilson S. Ranson, G. Bleyman, S. Melrose, G. Benton, R. Mascott, G. Jennings, C. Willis, T. Sturton, R. Wren, G. Dain and son, G. Douglass, Mrs. E. Hall, Mr. McNamee, Geoson D. McKay, Treadfield D. Martin, G. Todd, Everall G. S. Leffald, B. Rogers, Miss Young, R. Jardine, A. T. Atkinson, Mrs. Jinale Warmstrong, Dr. Ely, D. Milland, G. Rankin, W. Armstrong, McChensey P. Thomas, M. Kaas, lady and child, W. H. Dayton and lady, Miss Martin, G. Smyth, E. Jenkins McDewell, H and G. Fox, E. Shugg, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Dowell, Mrs. McGee and child, R. McDonald, Mr. Lord, S. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Bringhan, McGeatis Fuller, Valentine, J. Young, A. Campbell N. Caldwell, M. Cloyan Smedding, MacCrea, J. Dillon, R. McShane, T. A. Wright, G. Eschmann, C. Davis, T. Teyson, Mr. and Mrs. Brooksbank, Mr. Farwell, Sally J. Clark, Mr. Bruner, Mr. Dear. 400 steerage.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—Mrs. Bartol, P. Dowes, lady and 3 children, R. Rhodes and lady, John F. Lehde, F. Cuille, Mrs. Redding and son, Miss Wyllie, G. L. Laughland, Miss E. La Faye, S. F. Wilson, Thos. Wood and lady, and 17 in the steerage. From Havana—Thos. F. O'Brien, J. A. Ingastua and lady, M. Corizon, M. Jimines, Juan Clichery, F. Sinses, M. Puzza, W. Callahan and son, R. Lewis, Capt. Gage, J. Davis, Mr. Burt and daughter, and 3 in the steerage.

In brig Falmouth, from Goree, W. C. A.—John B. Upton, of New-York.

In brig Falmouth, from Goree, W. C. A.—John B. Upton, of New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 25 | Sun sets.... 6 36 | Moon sets.... 7 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 23 | Gov. Island. 10 12 | Hell Gate.... 11 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 29.

Cleared.

Steamer Octarara, Cundiff, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ship Jno. Cottle, Mallet, Acapulco, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Excelsior, Willard, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Benedetto, (Sardn.,) Gandelfor, Buetouch, master.

Brigs Saginaw, Case, Laguyra; Enchantress, (Br.,) Watt, Londonderry, Thos. James; Mary Morton, Davison, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Clifton, Mercer, Newbern, Dibble & Bunce; Minx, (Br.,) Jenkins, St. John, G. F. Bulley; D. B. Warner, Carron, Savannah, J. Smith & Co.; Kate L. Bruce, Mayo, Brazos, Post, Smith & Co.; Olympia, Perkins, Porto Plata, A. C. Rossiere & Co.; Pilot's Bride, Coker, Baltimore, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br. screw,) Petrie, from Liverpool Aug 17 Queenstown 18, with mdse. and passengers to G. S. Dale. 17th inst., passed ship Fitz-James, and brig Marshall, bound out. 18th, lat. 51 47, lon. 8 03, passed ship Rosco, bound into Queenstown. 24th, lat 48 55, lon. 47 50, passed steamer Circassian, hence for Galway. 25th, lat. 46 54, lon. 52 48, passed steamer City of Manchester, hence for Queenstown and Liverpool. 27th, lat. 42 30, lon. 61 16, passed a large ship showing red burgee, red letters. 28th, lat. 41 16, lon. 66 09, passed steamer City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool. Anchored off the Battery at 11:15 P. M.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, New-Orleans 20th inst., Havana 24th, and Key West 26th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Layfield, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 28th inst., at 5 P. M., off Little Egg Harbor, passed schr. Gallego, from Richmond for New-York.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Margaret Evans, Warner, London and Isle of Wight July 13, with mdse. and 60 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Palestine, Tinker, London and Gravesend July 21, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan. Was outside the Hook at sunset.

Bark Cuba, (of Boston,) Bates, Sagua Aug. 17, with sugar and molasses to Post & Small. Sld. in co. with schr. E. W. Sawyer, for New-York.

Bark P. C. Alexander, (of Harpswell,) ——, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Jas. W. Elwell. Is at anchor at the lower Quarantine.

Brig Lark, (Br.,) Penniston, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co. 28th inst., lat. 36 58, lon. 73 47, took a heavy gale from S., during which rolled away the foretopmast and maintopmast. 27th inst., 60 miles S. of Sandy Hook, saw a ship, supposed to be the Wm. Stetson, hence for New-Orleans, with loss of foretopgallant-mast, maintopmast-head and mizzentopgallant-mast, with the spar banging by the rigging alongside.

Brig Financier, Haskel, Calais 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Panola, Wass, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Brig Restless, (Br.,) Bogert, Ardrossan 47 ds., with iron to A. Smithers.

Brig Falmouth, Gondy, Goree, W. C. A., July 26, with hides and nuts to E. R. Ware & Co. 27th inst., Montauk Point bearing N. N. E., passed a large spar-heel, painted white, probably belonging to some large schooner or brigantine.

Brig Norfolk, (of Eastport,) Emery, Port Maria, Jam., July 28, via Key West, 14 ds., with rum, coffee, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Has been becalmed 15 ds.

Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Plymouth, N. C., for Fairhaven. Had very heavy weather; lost part of deck-load and boat.

Schr. Paragon, Williams, Hartford, N. C., 5 ds., with grain to Williams & Bee.

Schr. S. H. Sample, Benson, Hartford, N. C., 5 ds., with grain to Williams & Bee.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. William Moore, Moore, Little Egg Harbor 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Dayton, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Isabella, Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Mary Ann, Marshall, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Village Gem, Hinckley, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to Samuel Judd & Son.

Schr. Lebanon, Curtis, Danville 6 ds., laths to Jed Fry.

Schr. R. H. Colson, Colson, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. Jessie Richards, Adams, Virginia 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Emma V., Warien, Virginia 4 ds., potatoes.

Schr. Republic, Daves, Port Ewen, with coal, for Saco.

Schr. Eveline, Brower, Little Egg Harbor 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Argo, Smith, Little Egg Harbor 3 ds., coal.

Schr. J. K. Shaw, Appleby, Morris River 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Uphame, Hunter, Torris River 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Active, Johnson, Little Egg Harbor 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Golden Rule, Wilber, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

BELOW—Bark Mary Lucretia, Gibbs, Cadiz July 9.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, W.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 29, sunset—Ship Palestine, Tinker, from London and Portsmouth July 23, and one bark off the Highlands. Wind light from N. W.; weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 29, sunset—No vessels in sight. Wind light from W.; weather clear.

BOSTON, Aug. 29—Arr. barks Radiant, Flinn, Rotterdam; Trinity, Leask, Galveston; E. A. Kinsman, Hill, Matanzas; Harriet Hazeltine, Drinkwater, New-Orleans; brig Elsinore, Partridge, Grand Turk.

Arr. at St. John, Aug. 29, ship Uncle Tobey, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29—Arr. brig Adler, from Mayaguez, P. R.

Miscellaneous.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The A. 1 clipper ship Prima Donna, Pray, commander, is receiving cargo at Pier No. 15, East River, to sail on Sept. 17, in Wm. F. Coleman & Co.'s line. She has made the passage in 117 days.

The bark D. S. Goodell, previously reported ashore near Hogg Inlet, has bilged, and is fast going to pieces. The schr. Norma arrived last evening with her anchors, chains and materials.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Aug. 25—The schr. Rhode Island, previously reported ashore, has arrived here, and will be detained at Quarantine for two or three days. She will be hauled out and caulked. Her cargo has all been landed at Hatteras Inlet in good order.

TREBIZONDE, July 23.—I hasten to inform you of the loss, under most deplorable circumstances, of the two fine screw steamships Kars and Silistria, belonging to the Ottoman Screw Steamship Company, and commanded by Turks. They were lost within a week of each other upon the coast of Syria, and the accidents were entirely the result of carelessness, nor anything was saved from the Kars, and more than three hundred lives were lost, but from the Silistria only seventy seven were lost, two hundred and seventeen being saved.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq. Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Eliza—brig, from Mansanilla for New-York, Aug. 20, lat 30 43, lon 78 34.

C. A. Stamler—ship, bound E., was passed, Aug. 22, lat 40 30, lon. 65 40.

Quickstep—fishing schr., of Provincetown, with 16,000 fish, Aug 15, on Grand Banks.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER INDIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—12th, John Fife, in the Clyde; 15th, Flying Eagle; 16th, G. B. Lamar, and London, at Deal; 15th, Chancellor, Orient and Columbia; 16th, New-World, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—14th, Comper; 15th, St. Helena; 16th, Forest King and Brother's Pride, at Liverpool; 15th, Southern Chief, at Deal.

Arrived from Savannah—13th, Tranquebar, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Galveston—17th, W. H. Wharton, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—13th, Riga, from Bristol; 14th, Anna Decatur, Sunderland; 16th, Geo. Hurlburt, Shields; 14th, Cordelia, Deal; 16th, Lady Franklin, Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—12th, Sam. Looke; 16th, Marcia, Greenlys and Walant, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston—13th, Mackinaw, from Liverpool; 16th, Chicago, do.

Sailed for Boston—14th, Maria B. Rich, from Deal; 15th, Reliance, Shields; June 22, Fleet Eagle, Table Bay.

MEMORANDUM.—The Middleton, from Liverpool for St. John, N. B., foundered the 1st of August. Crew saved.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, Aug. 17, brig Emery, of and from Castine, arr. 13th; Br. bark Alexander, for London, ldg.; brig Forest City, ldg. for Baltimore or Portland.

At Goree, W. C. A., July 26, brig Julia Ford, Upton, for C. V. Islands soon, ldg. The brig Rockingham, of and for Salem, sld. July 12.

At Gambia, July 25, Br. brig Standard, of Bermuda, for Baltimore soon.

At Bessiru, July 18, bark Ida, ldg for Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.
GRIFFIN'S PATENT ATMOSPHERIC GAS LIGHT
Can be seen in operation at the office, No. 592 Broadway.
The most brilliant
And least expensive
Light of the age
Patented March, 1859.
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JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL SOAP, price only 25 cents. Clears dark, yellow or discolored skin, sore heads, beards or legs; it is fine for infants or shaving. Sold at No. 100 Fulton-st., Nos. 305 and 862 Broadway, No. 158 Bowery, and at Mrs. Hayes', Brooklyn.

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ANDREW SCHELLING'S Croton Water Filter and Charcoal for Rectifying, can be had at No. 158 3d-st., also at the factory, Nos. 135 and 139 West 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
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WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, In the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

ON THE 25TH OF AUGUST, MR. HENRY B. NOTT, a graduate of the Class of 1857, of Columbia College, was drowned in Loon Lake, Franklin County, N. Y. With two companions, he was deer-hunting in a small skiff. Rising suddenly, in his eagerness to secure some game, he lost his balance, and falling, overturned the boat. His companions saved themselves with difficulty, and all their efforts to rescue him were fruitless. He sunk, and the cold, silent waters of the lake stilled the beatings of his heart forever. In his grave are buried hopes which the promise of his short life rendered brilliant as ever friends conceived. Earnest, energetic, persevering, steady of purpose, and never despairing of success, his mental qualities were such as to make his attainment of famed fortune, humanly speaking, certain. While his frank and courteous manners, his generous sympathies, and his impetuous warmth of disposition made him a favorite with all who knew him, and won the enduring affection of his preceptors and his classmates. In every relation of his life his character bound him to others with ties of respect, esteem, and love. And as long as those who mourn him now continue in this life, so long will his memory be cherished. W. H. M.

20TH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In compliance with the recommendation of the Central Committee, the members of the XXth Ward Republican Association are requested to meet at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock, to elect two Delegates and two Alternates to represent them at the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 7th of September next. The polls will be open from 8 to 9 P. M.

WILLIAM R. STEWART, President.
JOSEPH GUTMAN, Secretary.

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES—WILDER'S & Herring's patent. Also, two jeweler's safes, large and small sizes—for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

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NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.